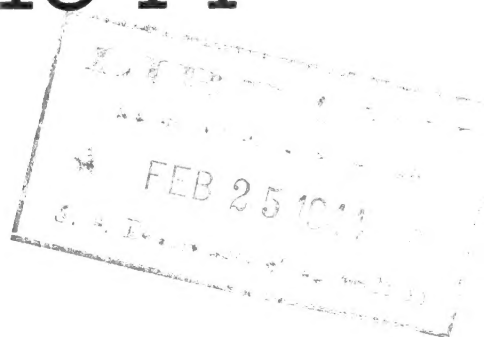


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Garden Guide

1944



ZENNER BROS. SEED CO., Inc.

3718-20 N. E. Sandy Boulevard

MURdock 1101

PORTLAND 13, OREGON



Your Victory Garden

SHOULD BE PRACTICAL



A PRODUCTIVE VICTORY GARDEN is one more contribution you can make to the war effort. If it is well planned it will yield a large variety of fresh vegetables for your table.

Work out a complete plan of operation before you buy any seed or do any outside work. Be sure the vegetable garden will be in full sun more than half of the day.

Short beds are an advantage. They take less time to care for properly, therefore making a greater showing of accomplishment.

Outline the entire garden, including the paths and beds, with stout string fastened to stakes to make planting easier. Then place stakes for the first row and stretch a line between them. Repeat this before planting each row so it will be straight and all rows will be the correct distance apart.

Be sure your garden plot has good drainage. Standing water will ruin plants. There should be some protection against strong winds.

Essential tools you will need are spade (or fork), hoe, rake, and a small hand duster or sprayer.

A "spring gardener" lets his work go with neglect as soon as the weather is warm. So make a good start and keep going all season by doing a little bit each day. That is the advantage of the short row—it is never discouraging.

Remember the soil in your garden is a part of the arsenal of democracy.

We have the best seeds you can obtain. They are selected for high germination and purity through constant testing and selection.

LOCATION—PREPARING THE SOIL

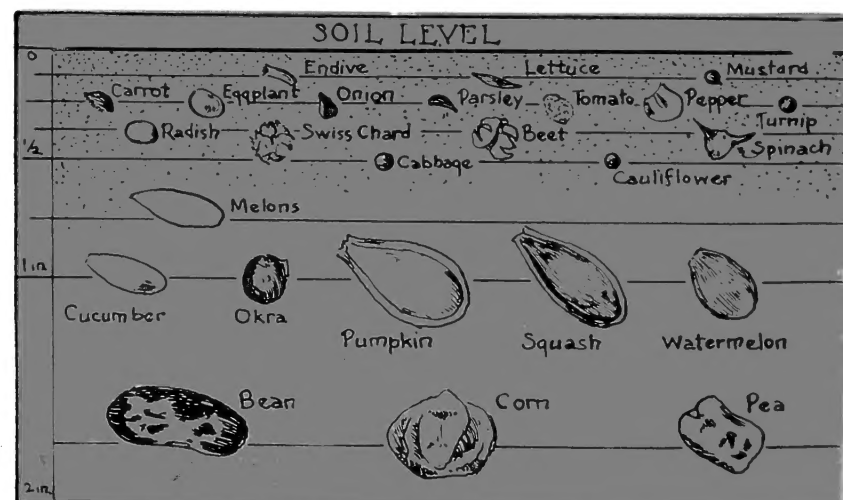
Exposure for the vegetable garden should be sunny. No common vegetable will grow under trees, or in the shade of buildings—only a few herbs will thrive under such conditions.

The garden should be as open and as sunny as possible. Sometimes buildings on adjacent lots may shade the garden

a little, but if the sun reaches the soil at least half of the day, you will be able to grow most any vegetable you desire.

Plan the vegetable rows to run from north to south. This direction gives the most benefit from the sun. Another way is to plant the taller kinds behind so that they never shade the small ones.

Good Soil is as essential as sunlight to growing plants. Most soils will grow vegetables, or can be made suitable by thorough, deep spading and liberal applications of manure, peat or other humus material at that time. Dig as deep as the spading fork or spade will go, forcing it straight down before lifting and turning the soil over, breaking up all clods. Grass may be turned under to rot and make humus, but the roots of perennial weeds, like dandelions and thistles, should be removed. Throw out all large stones, building refuse and other material detrimental to growing plants.



WHAT AND HOW TO PLANT

In selecting vegetables to plant include the ones your family should eat as well as the kinds they like. A well balanced diet is most important and should include green vegetables, yellow vegetables, leafy vegetables, root vegetables, and tomatoes.

Leafy or green vegetables for crisp salads. These are rich in vitamins and minerals.

Root vegetables, beets, carrots, turnips and onions, all rich in health-giving vitamins.

Vine vegetables—peas, beans, cucumbers, on the fence or trellis. The heavy-fruited types, like vine squash, and pumpkin, should be grown on the ground as always, among the corn to save space.

Flowers to compliment the vegetables. Morale does not stop with the stomach. Flowers for the house, fresh from the garden, are essential. Plant them, as shown, on the plan to make the view from the house attractive and colorful.

SOW SEEDS AT RIGHT TIME

Sow seeds at the proper season and avoid waste. We have the highest quality seeds available.

Work down the top soil with a rake until it is level, fine and in perfect physical condition, before attempting to plant seed.

Seed should be sown thinly in shallow rills, made with a stick as shown in the sketch. To make the rows straight, follow a line of string stretched between stakes placed at either end of the row. The depth of this rill depends on the variety sown. Check with the depth of planting chart on page before sowing seed.

Seed may be sown directly from the packet, or by rubbing a pinch of seed between the thumb and the first two fingers. This latter method gives a thinner distribution of the seed. Small seeds should not be thicker than 10 to the inch. Sow one row at a time and after each row, cover the seed lightly, touching the loose soil with a rake. Place the board used for walking between the row on top of the sown seed and walk across it to firm the soil for better germination.

Treatment of the seed with "Cuprocide" will eliminate a great deal of damping off, and rotting of the seed after sowing, especially if sown during the wet weather.

If the soil is moist, but not wet, at the time of sowing, watering will not be necessary before the seedlings are up. If it dries out, however, sprinkle carefully so as not to wash out the small seedlings.

USE PLENTY OF GOOD FERTILIZER

Fertilizers are very important. The food value of garden vegetables for human consumption depends greatly on their mineral content, derived from the soil. The vitamin content depends on the vigor of growth and the abundance of sunlight. Therefore, the fertilizing of the soil is important to insure vigorous growth and healthy mineral and vitamin-rich vegetables. A good practice is to spade commercial fertilizer, balanced to supply the necessary proportions of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Later in the season, applications of fertilizers in small doses, as side dressings, keep vegetables in active growth. Ask us for special fertilizer formulas for vegetable gardens.

WATERING IS IMPORTANT

Watering will be necessary during the growing season. It should be done early enough in the day to evaporate drops of water from the leaves before nightfall. Water generously, soaking the soil deeply each time, rather than by quick "sprinkles" with the hose. In this way, the roots will grow deep, feed better and be protected from drouth, in case watering is missed during a hot dry spell. Once every week or ten days should be ample for most soils. No rules can be formulated to determine the necessity of watering. Observation of the soil, and testing with a shovel, will best determine when to water.

CULTIVATE OFTEN

To conserve moisture and promote growth of plants, give a complete cultivation of the surface soil the day following each rain or watering. Be careful not to go deep in the soil, else the roots will be injured. Most plants benefit by frequent and regular cultivation. Beans and peas, however, need only a light cultivation until they begin to set flowers, when further cultivation may cause the buds to drop and reduce the crop.

SPRAY AND DUST FOR PESTS

Insects and diseases may infest the vegetable garden but may never become a serious problem if one watches for evidence of damage and takes prompt action. Sprays and dusts are available in convenient packages to combat every garden pest. When spraying cover all parts of the plant and both sides of the leaves. Do a thorough job promptly and avoid a serious infestation.

SPADING THE SOIL - This operation

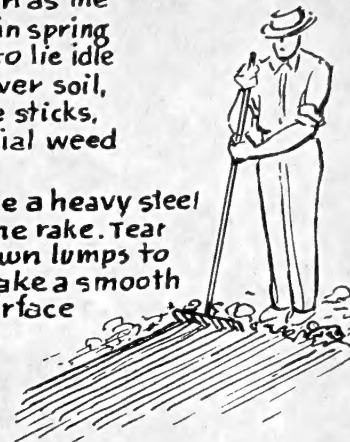
may be done as soon as the ground is workable in spring or fall and allowed to lie idle until spring. Turn over soil, break clods, remove sticks, stones, and perennial weed roots.



Push fork straight down full depth.

Manure or Fertilizer

Use a heavy steel tyne rake. Tear down lumps to make a smooth surface



Walk on a board when sowing seed. Make a V-shaped groove for seed

Pointed Stick



Two methods of sowing seed (1) tapping packet (2) rubbing a pinch of seed between fingers.



Plants are safer and easier to use for tomato (sketch), pepper, cauliflower, eggplant, celery and cabbage. Select vigorous plants properly hardened to resist cool weather. Protect with "Hotkaps" when weather is unsettled.



How To Set Plants



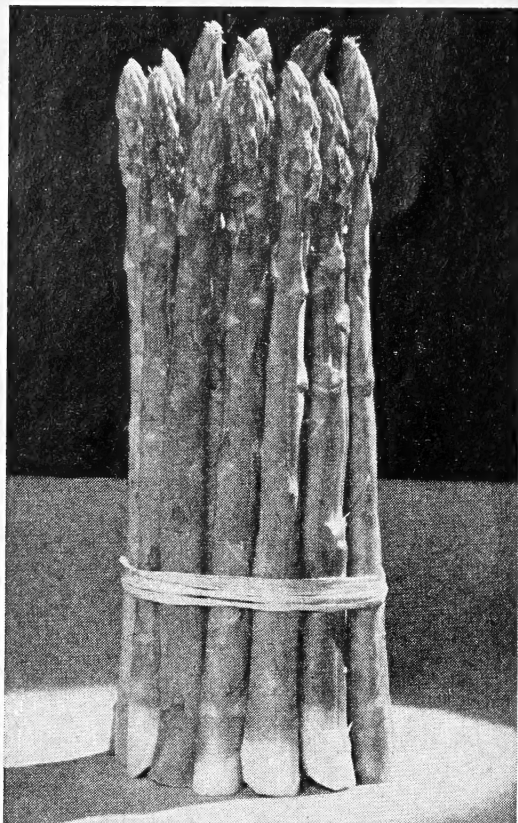
SPACE SAVING IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Simple expedients that save space in the garden and make better vegetables are always helpful to the home gardener. The average plan will call for the easier kinds: beets, carrots, swiss chard, leaf lettuce, onions and corn, all of which can be grown in small gardens. A few others, requiring a larger space, can be grown by training on poles, trellises, or fences, thus utilizing a minimum of soil space.

Other quick maturing kinds can be grown between rows of the slower growing, and longer maturing kinds, or even between the plants in the row. The ground then does double duty, and it is therefore quite essential to fertilize the soil in order to support these extra crops and to watch the watering more carefully for the demands of the garden will be greater.

Try a few of these methods—save the extra effort of a larger garden by intensively working a smaller area.

VEGETABLE SEEDS



ASPARAGUS, PARADISE

PLANTING TABLE FOR VEGETABLES

| SPECIES | Seed required for 50 ft. of row | Seed required to sow an acre | Distance between rows inches | Distance apart in row inches | Depth of planting inches |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Artichoke, Globe | 1/4 oz. | 6 to 8 oz. | 40 to 48 | 18 to 24 | 1 |
| Asparagus | 1/2 oz. | 4 lbs. | 14 to 24 | 3 to 6 | 1 |
| Beans, Bush | 1/2 lb. | 50 to 60 lbs. | 24 to 30 | 2 to 3 | 1 1/2 to 2 |
| Beans, Lima | 1/2 lb. | 30 to 50 lbs. | 24 to 36 | 3 to 6 | 1 1/2 to 2 |
| Beans, Pole | 1/2 lb. | 30 to 35 lbs. | 36 to 48 | 6 to 8 | 1 1/2 to 2 |
| Beet | 1/2 oz. | 8 to 14 lbs. | 14 to 24 | 3 to 4 | 1/2 to 1 |
| Beet, Mangel & Sugar | 1/2 oz. | 6 to 10 lbs. | 18 to 24 | 6 to 9 | 1/2 to 1 |
| Swiss Chard | 1/2 oz. | 6 to 10 lbs. | 18 to 24 | 10 to 12 | 1 |
| Broccoli | 1/4 oz. | 4 oz. | 20 to 36 | 16 to 22 | 1/2 to 1 |
| Brussels Sprouts | 1/4 oz. | 4 oz. | 20 to 36 | 16 to 22 | 1/2 to 3/4 |
| Cabbage | 1/4 oz. | 4 oz. | 18 to 36 | 14 to 24 | 1/2 |
| Cardoon | 1/2 oz. | 5 oz. | 20 to 32 | 20 to 30 | 1/2 to 1 |
| Carrot | 1/4 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 16 to 24 | 1 to 3 | 1/2 |
| Cauliflower | 1/4 oz. | 4 oz. | 24 to 30 | 20 to 24 | 1/2 |
| Celery | 1/8 oz. | 4 oz. | 24 to 30 | 4 to 6 | 1/4 |
| Chicory | 1/2 oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | 20 to 36 | 2 to 3 | 1/2 to 1 |
| Collard | 1/4 oz. | 5 oz. | 24 to 30 | 14 to 18 | 1/2 |
| Corn, Pop | 3 oz. | 6 to 8 lbs. | 34 to 40 | 6 to 8 | 1 |
| Corn, Sweet | 4 oz. | 10 to 14 lbs. | 30 to 42 | 9 to 12 | 1 |
| Corn Salad | 2 oz. | 10 to 12 lbs. | 14 to 18 | 3 to 4 | 3/4 |
| Cress | 1 oz. | 10 lbs. | 12 to 18 | 2 to 4 | 1/2 |
| Cucumber | 1/2 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 48 to 60 | 12 to 36 | 1/2 to 3/4 |
| Dandelion | 1/4 oz. | 5 to 6 lbs. | 18 to 22 | 6 to 10 | 1/2 |
| Dill | 1/2 oz. | 5 lbs. | 20 to 36 | 4 to 6 | 1/2 |
| Egg Plant | 1/8 oz. | 5 to 6 oz. | 24 to 36 | 18 to 24 | 1/2 |
| Endive | 1/2 oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | 18 to 24 | 8 to 12 | 1/2 |
| Fennel | 1/2 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 24 to 32 | 5 to 8 | 3/4 |
| Kale | 1/2 oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | 24 to 32 | 14 to 22 | 1/2 |
| Kohl Rabi | 1/4 oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | 14 to 24 | 4 to 6 | 1/2 |
| Leek | 1/4 oz. | 4 lbs. | 14 to 36 | 2 to 3 | 3/4 |
| Lettuce | 1/4 oz. | 3 lbs. | 12 to 18 | 4 to 12 | 1/4 |
| Melon, Musk | 1/2 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 70 to 80 | 36 to 60 | 3/4 |
| Melon, Water | 1/2 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 72 to 96 | 72 to 96 | 3/4 |
| Mustard | 1/4 oz. | 4 lbs. | 14 to 24 | 6 to 9 | 1/2 |
| Okra | 1 oz. | 8 to 10 lbs. | 24 to 40 | 18 to 24 | 1 |
| Onion | 1/4 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 18 to 24 | 3 to 4 | 3/4 |
| Onion (for sets) | | 60 to 85 lbs. | 12 to 14 | Not thin'd | 3/4 |
| Parsnip | 1/2 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 18 to 24 | 3 to 4 | 1/2 |
| Parsley | 1/4 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 12 to 20 | 6 to 8 | 1/2 |
| Peas | 3/4 lb. | 90 to 180 lbs. | 24 to 36 | 1 to 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Pepper | 1/8 oz. | 1 to 2 lbs. | 20 to 30 | 18 to 20 | 1/2 |
| Potatoes | 8 lbs. | 800-1000 | 24 to 36 | 18 to 24 | 6 |
| Pumpkin | 2 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 96 to 110 | 60 to 84 | 3/4 |
| Radish | 1/2 oz. | 10 to 12 lbs. | 12 to 18 | 1 to 2 | 1/6 |
| Rhubarb | 1/2 oz. | 3 lbs. | 24 to 42 | 20 to 24 | 3/4 |
| Rutabaga | 1/2 oz. | 2 to 4 lbs. | 18 to 24 | 4 to 7 | 1/2 |
| Sage | 1/2 oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | 20 to 24 | 6 to 10 | 1/2 |
| Salsify | 3/4 oz. | 7 to 8 lbs. | 18 to 24 | 2 to 3 | 3/4 |
| Sorrel | 1/2 oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | 12 to 22 | 2 to 3 | 1/2 |
| Spinach | 3/4 oz. | 10 to 20 lbs. | 14 to 18 | 3 to 5 | 3/4 |
| Squash, Bush | 1 oz. | 4 to 6 lbs. | 42 to 48 | 42 to 48 | 1 |
| Squash, Vining | 1 oz. | 4 lbs. | 72 to 90 | 60 to 90 | 1 |
| Sunflower | 1 oz. | 7 to 8 lbs. | 48 to 70 | 10 to 12 | 1 |
| Tomato | | 2 oz. | 40 to 60 | 36 to 40 | 1/2 |
| Tobacco | | 2 oz. | 36 to 48 | 24 to 36 | 1/2 |
| Turnip | 1/2 oz. | 2 to 3 lbs. | 12 to 20 | 2 to 4 | 1/2 |

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS

We pay postage on all flower and vegetable seeds except Peas, Beans and Corn.

PARCEL POST RATES

| Wt. in lbs. | Up to 150 miles | 150 to 300 miles | 300 to 600 miles |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | .08 | .09 | .10 |
| 2 | .10 | .11 | .14 |
| 3 | .11 | .13 | .17 |
| 4 | .12 | .15 | .21 |
| 5 | .13 | .17 | .24 |
| 10 | .18 | .27 | .42 |

Add 5c to insure safe delivery.

Plant carrots, turnips, beets, onions, lettuce, spinach and celery in double rows one foot apart instead of single rows.

Sow radishes, leaf lettuce and bunching onions in beds which are later planted to other crops requiring more space.

Train pole beans, tall peas, limas, or cucumbers on heavy twine stretched between poles and wires or train on the fence.

Tomatoes are best on a stout trellis. Tie with strips of soft cloth.

Pinch or prune some of side branches but not the flower clusters which grow at the opposite side of stem.

Get an extra

Cabbage crop of quick maturing crops by planting with lettuce slow kinds.

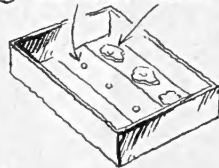
Radishes, onions, or lettuce between peppers or eggplant rows.

SPACE SAVING

HOW TO PLANT SEEDLINGS IN FLATS

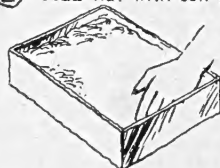
All delicate plants such as Petunias, Stocks, Snapdragons, many vegetables like Tomatoes, Peppers, Cabbage, Celery, etc., and all perennials are best grown this way from seed. It saves time, and the resulting seedlings are huskier, ready to plant out sooner and often flower earlier than those from seed sown outdoors.

① DRAINAGE HOLES



Place pieces of broken flower pots to keep drainage holes open.

② FILL flat with soil

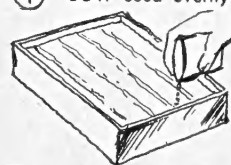


made of equal parts of peat or leaf mold and garden loam and sand. With hand firm the soil around edges of flat

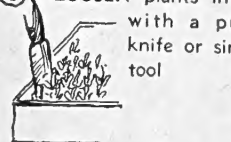
③ LEVEL soil by drawing notched lath back and forth across surface. Notches make soil level about 1/2 inch below top of flat.



④ SOW seed evenly either over the surface (broadcast) or in rows which can be marked with labels. Soak flat by standing in water until surface is wet.



⑤ LOOSEN plants in flat



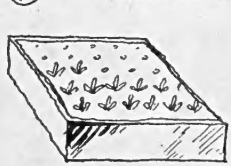
with a putty knife or similar tool

⑥ LIFT little seedlings

with a special tool made by notching the end of a garden label, as shown.



⑦ TRANSPLANT seedlings carefully in new flat of soil in hole made with a small dibble or pencil. Make holes 2 inches apart each way. Press soil firmly about the seedlings. Sprinkle with a fine spray of water.



When seedlings are growing vigorously transplant to the open ground in beds previously prepared by spading, working in fertilizer and raking smooth



ASPARAGUS

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 lbs. per acre.

When starting an asparagus bed from seed it is advisable to soak the seed for 24 hours before planting. This makes germination more rapid and certain. Sow in spring in rows about 18 inches apart, allowing 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover 2 inches deep. When plants are well established, thin to about an inch apart. Hoe frequently during the summer. The plants will be ready to set in a permanent bed the following spring.

Mary Washington. An improvement over Martha Washington. It is a little earlier and more vigorous than the original. The shoots are slightly ovoid in shape, firm and tender and richly flavored. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Paradise. New, early maturing variety with pleasant, milder flavor than other varieties and a prime favorite with everyone who has tasted it. Straight, large, crisp, tender stalks. Fine, strong grower and highly resistant to rust. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c.

BEANS

Dwarf beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 50 to 60 lbs. per acre.

Pole beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 30 to 35 lbs. per acre.

Lima beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 30 to 50 lbs. per acre.

Plant beans after all danger of frost is past, in warm, dry, well prepared soil. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart and the seeds covered 1½ to 2 inches deep. Thin the young plants to 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows.

Shallow cultivation should be frequent until blossoming; then stop to avoid injury to the roots. Root injury causes the blossoms to fall off. For succession, plant every two weeks until midsummer. Frequent picking of the crop insures long bearing.

Bush, Green Pod

Prices: Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

Dwarf Horticultural. Particularly desirable green shell and snap sort for home and market garden. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive. Pods dark green at snap stage (53 days) becoming greenish yellow splashed with carmine, 5 to 5½ inches long. Strictly stringless, lightly fibrous. Seeds plump oval, pinkish buff, spotted and streaked with purplish red. Shell beans in 60 days.

Early Marrow Pea or White Navy. (The common white pea bean of commerce.) Ripe in 90 to 100 days. Plant large with tendency to form runners. Hardy, very prolific; ripens uniformly. Pods 4 inches long. Dry beans small white.

Improved Stringless Green Pods. High quality for home and market garden. Plant large, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods medium green, 5½ inches long, almost ½ inch wide and equally thick. Very fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds coffee brown. 53 days.

Tendergreen. This is a new bush bean of utmost value. The plants make a strong and vigorous growth. They are well branched and carry a great quantity of beautiful light green beans. The pods grow 6 to 7 inches long. They are round, extremely meaty, and tender. Even when fully grown they are absolutely stringless. Ripen in 54 days.

Bush, Wax Pod

Prices: Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

Average maturity 52 days from seed.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Very desirable for home and market garden and for truckers. Plant large and thrifty. Heavily productive over long period. Pods handsome bright yellow, 5½ to 6 inches long, ¾ inch thick, cylindrical; very fleshy, stringless, brittle, fine grained, and tender. Quality unexcelled. Seeds black.

Round Pod Kidney Wax. (Brittle Wax.) Valuable for home garden and canning. Plants are erect, medium large, prolific. Handsome pods of waxy light yellow, 5½ to 6 inches long, thick and round. Very fleshy, brittle, strictly stringless and without fibre. Seeds white with brownish-black eye.

Top Notch Golden Wax. New blight resistant. A splendid home garden and canning variety. Plant small, productive. Pods very attractive; golden yellow; 4½ to 5 inches long, ½ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy, brittle, stringless. Seeds white, splashed with violet, carmine and purple.

Pole Beans

Prices: Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

Mature in 75-80 days.

Blue Lake or White Creaseback. Splendid snap bean for home garden and early market. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, 5½ inches long, ½ inch wide, almost as thick; nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds white; excellent for baking.

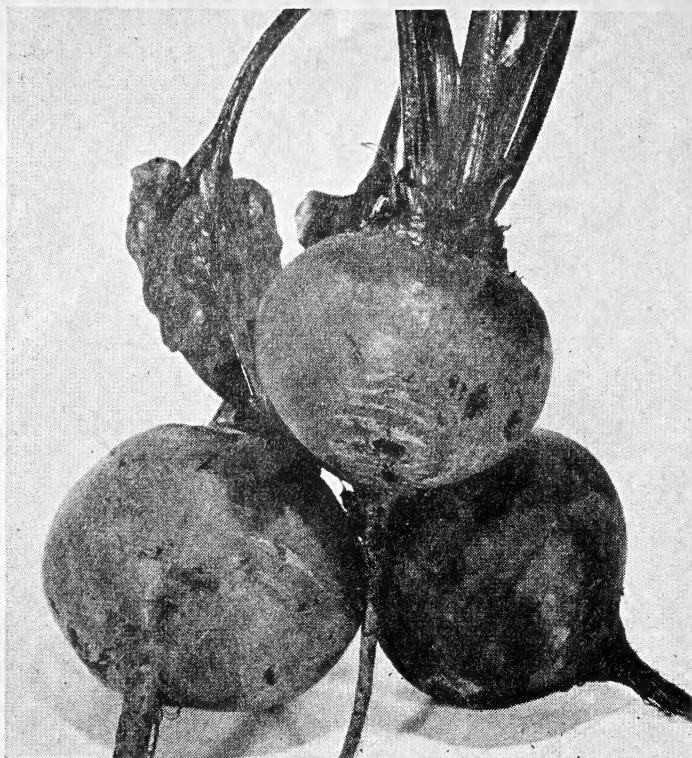
Kentucky Wonder. This most popular of all pole beans should be in every garden. The dark green pods are round and long, measuring 9 to 10 inches; they are always stringless as snaps, and never become tough. Seeds light brown colored.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. An early and hardy bean somewhat resembling the Kentucky Wonder except in color of pods which are light yellow and broader. If a wax podded bean is desired for home or market this is the one best variety to plant. Seed oval, flattened, somewhat shriveled, dark brown.

Oregon Giant. We highly recommend this variety to home gardeners. It keeps producing until killed by frost. Large, fleshy pods, 10 to 12 inches in length, stringless, light greenish yellow, splashed with red. A very tasty bean that requires very little care. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

Scarlet Runner. About in season with pole limas. Good climber. Flowers scarlet, decorative. Pods dark green; 6 inches long; flat oval. Fleshy; desirable for snaps and green shell beans. Seeds kidney shaped, flat; dark purple, spotted with reddish buff. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

Tall Horticultural. The pods when young are of excellent quality and make fine snapshoots. They measure 5 to 6 inches long and are stringless. The dried beans are grown extensively for winter use. They are large, of a light fawn color speckled with dull red. Highly recommended as a baking bean.



BEET, DETROIT DARK RED

Lima Beans, Dwarf

Prices: Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

Baby Potato. All-America Silver Medal Winner for 1940. Prolific; excellent flavor. Good for produce markets as well as canning and quick freezing. Seeds, small and thick, of bright green color when fresh, and similar in flavor to Fordhook.

Burpee's Improved Bush. Plants large, heavily productive. Pods large, 4½ to 5 inches long. Usually contains 4 large, thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish white. Mature in 75 days.

Fordhook. Mature in 75 days. A bush lima of the Potato type, strong, erect, never climbing or prostrate. The pods, which average five inches by an inch and one quarter, are borne in clusters of 4 to 8. The pods average 4 large plump beans which remain green a long time. A very popular variety.

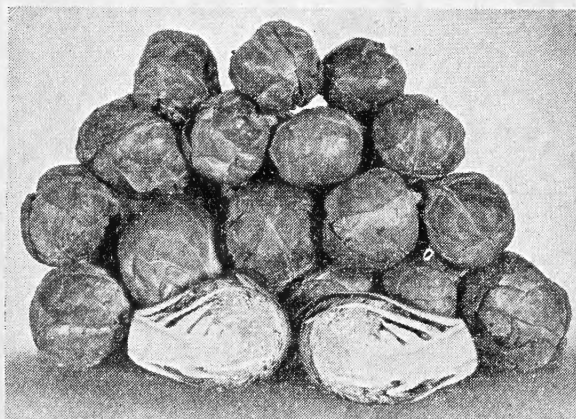
Oregon Pole Lima. Proven over many years to be well adapted to our cool Northwest climate. A strong, vigorous grower, bearing continuously until frost. Pods are at their best when turning yellow.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

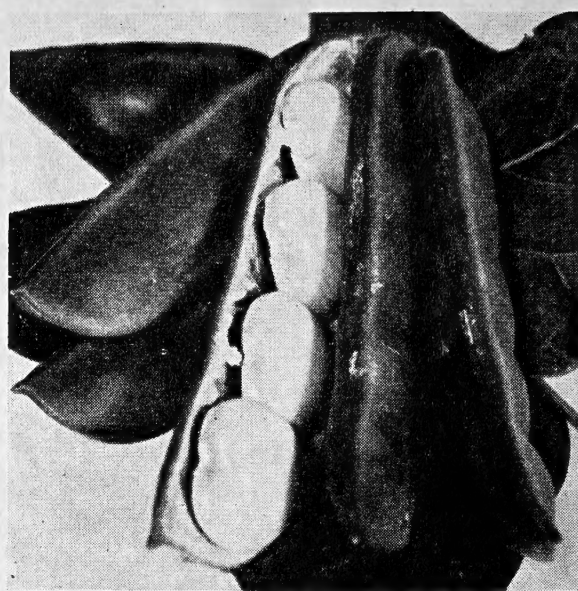
½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre.

Small shoots like miniature cabbages clustered around a stem are the valuable part of this unique member of the cabbage family. They are successfully grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage and require the same method of culture. They mature best in the autumn after the weather becomes cool. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Improved. Plants dwarf and compact, 20 inches tall. Very uniform; stem well covered with firm, round cabbage-like balls of 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter which mature in succession.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS



LIMA BEAN, FORDHOOK

BEET

1 oz. to 100 ft., 8 to 14 lbs. per acre.

Seed should be sown at the rate of 1 ounce to 100 feet of row. The rows should be spaced 14 to 24 inches apart. Work the soil well and cover the seeds about an inch deep. A rich sandy loam is most favorable, but nearly all types of soil will produce beets if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled. All varieties of beets sell for: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c.

Detroit Dark Red. The standard of excellence in table beets for home and market garden, for shipping, and for canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap-root. Very dark blood red. Mature in 52 to 55 days.

Early Wonder. Very desirable for home and market garden. Tops small. Root flattened globe shape with small collar and tap-root. Dark purplish red. Flesh deep purplish red zoned a lighter shade. Mature in 50 to 55 days.

Extra Early Flat Egyptian. Best for forcing and particularly valuable for early market. Tops small and upright. Roots flattened, with long slender tap-roots. Flesh dark purplish red zoned lighter. Ready in 50 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

1 oz. to 100 ft., 6 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Valuable as stock feed. Plant early in the spring in rows 2½ feet apart. The seeds should be 1 inch apart in the row and covered by 1½ inches of soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When the plants are 3 inches high, begin to thin until the roots are 10 inches apart. All varieties of mangels: 1 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Danish Sludstrup. Very high yielder. Roots long oval, orange colored; flesh white with faint yellow tinge.

Giant Half Sugar. This variety is one of the favorites among the dairymen and hog raisers. It is very sweet and nutritious, as it has a larger sugar content than the ordinary mangel.

Klein Wanzleben. The most desirable beet for sugar manufacture. Valuable for stock feeding. Roots medium large, 12 to 15 inches long, 3½ to 4 inches at shoulder, tapered; white, with a tinge of gray; very rich in sugar content. Good keeper.

Mammoth Long Red. Superior to strains offered as Norbiton Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Roots very large; long spindle shape, straight and thick; grow one-third to one-half out of ground. Light red; flesh white tinged with rose.

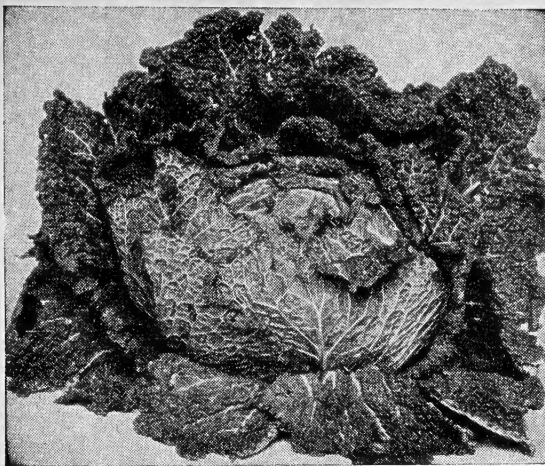
BROCCOLI

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre.

This is similar to cauliflower in color, character of foliage, form, and size of heads. It requires a long growing season and is especially suited to Pacific Coast states. Pkt. 10c.

Italian Green Sprouting. This vigorous plant is entirely different from the white heading sorts. Cultivated like cabbage, it bears a succession of sprouting heads which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. Each sprout, about 5 inches long, ends in a small head of deep green buds. It is one of the most delicious green vegetables.

St. Valentine. Standard market variety for March shipment. Plants large. Heads large, solid, white, and very well protected.



CABBAGE, SAVOY

CABBAGE

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre.

For plants of early kinds, sow seed in January under glass, and put out into flats about 2 inches apart. Transplant to open ground as early in the spring as the soil can be prepared, setting $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, in rows, which should be 3 feet apart. Cultivate frequently, and during dry weather water copiously. Late cabbage seed should be sown in drills in open ground during April and May, and transplanted in June or July. Fertilize heavily, using 400 pounds nitrate of soda per acre in three dressings, one-third when plants are set out, and two thirds a month apart later. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.**

EARLY VARIETIES

Mature between 60-65 days.

Copenhagen Market. Distinctly and uniformly early. Splendid for early market and shipment; proving valuable as an early kraut variety. Plants small, compact, allowing very close planting. Stem short; heads uniformly round; firm; become 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds. Interior clear white and of excellent quality. Mature in 66 days. **1 oz. 75c.**

Early Jersey Wakefield. Extremely early variety, very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment. Plants very small and compact, allowing close planting; stem short. Heads firm and conical; usually 7 inches long, 5 inches thick near base; weight, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

Golden Acre. The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable for early market and shipping. Plants very small and compact; stem short. Heads uniformly round; firm, commonly 6 inches in diameter and weigh 3 pounds. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c.**

LATE VARIETIES

Mature in 90 to 100 days.

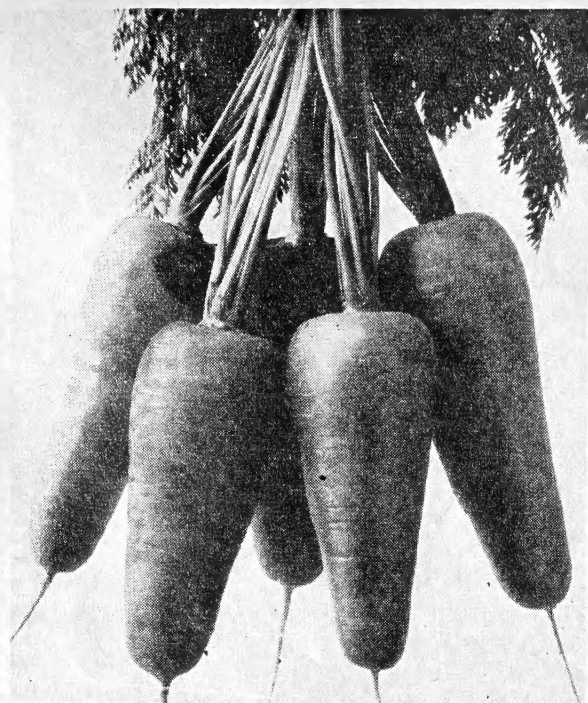
Danish Ball Head. With the exception of Hollander, this is the best late cabbage. The plants are medium sized with short stem. Heads large; flattened globe shape; becomes 8 to 9 inches across, 6 to 7 inches deep, and weigh 7 to 9 pounds. Very firm and solid; of excellent quality; keep perfectly in storage until late spring. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c.**

Late Flat Dutch. The best very large, late cabbage. Popular for home and market garden. A good keeper. Heads very large and flat, but deep; become 12 to 14 inches across, 7 inches deep, and weigh 12 to 14 pounds or more; firm and of good quality.

Mammoth Red Rock. A sure cropper and used very extensively for pickling. The solid heads are borne on medium-length stems and are red throughout. Perfectly round, solid as a rock, and quite large. Often weighing 6 to 8 pounds each. The latest of the red cabbages.

Savoy. Enjoys great popularity on account of its tasty flavor which is sweeter and more delicate than that of ordinary cabbage. The large round heads are somewhat flattened and very heavy. The deep green, crinkled outer leaves enclose the tender, light green heart. It matures late in the fall and will keep all winter.

Chinese Improved or Wong Bok. This exceptionally fine vegetable is rapidly growing in public favor. Its growth, which resembles the Cos lettuce, has long heads and crisp leaves. Very mild and pleasant flavor served as a salad or cooked. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.**



CARROTS, RED CORED CHANTENAY

CARROTS

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Sow seed in light sandy soil, from April to July, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin out the young plants from 3 to 5 inches apart, according to size of variety. Cultivate freely and do not allow the soil to get too dry during hot weather. All varieties of carrots: **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.**

Chantenay, New Coreless. Flesh is a deep golden orange color, always smooth and fine in texture, very tender. Excellent bunching variety and grown exclusively by market growers. Medium early. 72 days.

Danver's Half Long. The roots are a rich dark orange color and by reason of its symmetrical shape which is long and pointed, it makes an excellent bunching variety. It has proved over a period of years to be the most popular carrot, both with the grower and the shipper. Mature in about 75 days.

Nantes Coreless. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market garden use. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt tipped. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor. Practically coreless. 68 days.

Oxheart. Beautiful shape and color. The roots generally attain 4 to 5 inches in length, and about 3 inches in diameter. Quality first rate, very tender, and a variety that is used in quantity. Mature in 75 days.

Red Cored Chantenay. A fine carrot. Flesh tender and sweet, reddish orange in color with the core indistinct and of about the same color as the surrounding flesh. Suitable for canning and table use. 72 days.

Improved Imperator. This carrot grows to a length of 6 to 7 inches with a shoulder diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and is a deep orange color. It has a smooth crown; does not have undesirable side shoots; has a fine texture, and is good and sweet. In all respects it is very attractive for shipping purposes. 77 days.

Tough Top Nantes. Excellent for forcing as well as home and market gardens. Tops small, roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and very delicate flavor. Practically coreless. Length of roots, 6 in., shoulders $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Stock Carrots

1 oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

Orange Belgian. A very productive variety, with roots measuring 20 inches long. They are broad at the shoulder, and gradually taper to a fine point. The skin below the ground is a light orange, but above the soil surface it is green. Will yield heavily, particularly on good deep soil.

White Belgian. A late variety, an excellent keeper and a very heavy yielder. Principally grown for stock feed, it will yield as much as 40 tons per acre. Roots are 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches across at the top, tapered and pointed.

CAULIFLOWER

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre.

The same methods that produce good cabbage will grow good cauliflower. The only great difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight so as to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads. **Pkt. 25c.**

Danish Giant, Dry Weather. (65 days.) One of the most dependable in adverse, dry weather. Plants dwarf, short stemmed; larger than Early Snowball. Heads large, 6 to 7 inches across, commonly weigh 2 pounds. White with tinge of cream; of splendid quality.

Early Snowball. (52 days.) The best for greenhouse forcing, early market, and shipping. Plants very dwarf. Heads snow white, deep, smooth, compact; about 6 inches across, weight 1½ to 2 pounds. The standard of excellence in cauliflower.



CAULIFLOWER, DANISH GIANT

CELERY

¼ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre.

Sow from February to May in drills 1 foot apart. Later, usually in June transplant to rows 3 feet apart and 6 inches apart in row. Rows should be furrowed out so plants may be set 6 inches deep. Later, soil may be banked against rows for blanching, even so-called self-blanching varieties need the cool, moist soil to render the stalks crisp and tender, but this should not be done until a few weeks before harvesting. One ounce of seed will produce five thousand plants. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Early and particularly desirable for home and market garden. Plants fairly tall and compact with firm stalks, 26 to 28 inches tall, which blanch readily and are of splendid quality.

Golden Utah Celery. A light yellow-green selection of the original "Utah". Has superb quality and size of original, plus easier bleaching quality and more attractive sales appearance. Certainly an outstanding celery that merits your confidence.

Utah Jumbo Winter. A remarkable late celery of the finest quality. Plant sturdy, compact and solid. Very free from strings. Light green in color; nutty flavor.

CELERIAC

¼ oz. to 100 ft., 4 oz. per acre.

Sow seed at the same season and give same treatment as common celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or handle the plants. After the roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches, they are fit for use. **Pkt. 10c.**

Large Smooth Prague. An improved variety of turnip-rooted celery producing large tubers of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

CHICORY

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Sow chicory when weather becomes warm and settled. Sow in rows at least 24 inches in width. Thin to 3 inches between plants. **Pkt. 10c.**

Large Rooted or Coffee. Dried roots are roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. Mature in 4 to 5 months; are 12 to 14 inches long; 2 to 2½ inches thick at top; tapered.

Witloof or French Endive. One of the best and most attractive of salad vegetables. Seed sown in spring produces long, thick roots by November. To force for use, dig roots in fall, trimming off leaves an inch above the crown. Trench in a warm, dark place, covering with 6 or 8 inches of soil and top layer of fresh manure. A handsome, compact cluster of blanched leaves which are tender and have a rich, mildly acid flavor, are thus obtained.

CORN

Sweet corn, 8 oz. to 100 ft., 10 to 14 lbs. per acre.

Plant in rich, warm soil, in hills, 2 to 3 feet apart, in rows 3 feet apart for early kinds and 4 feet apart for late sorts. Make first sowing about the middle of May and continue fortnightly up to about the middle of July. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.**

EARLY SORTS

Golden Early Market. (77 days.) One of the best extra early yellow varieties for home and market garden. Ears have strong husks and 8 to 12 beautiful tender rows to each ear. Kernels golden yellow, medium, sweet and of good flavor. Very prolific.

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE SORTS

Golden Bantam Improved. (81 days.) A selection from the original strain of Golden Bantam. Larger ears, more rows of kernels, greater production. Golden yellow, deep, wide, tender kernels with a fine sweet flavor. Particularly desirable for canners and market gardeners. Remains in table condition a long time.

Golden Cross Bantam. (88 days.) Very uniform in habit of growth, size, and maturity. The ears measure 8 inches long and they are closely set with 14 rows of light yellow grains filled with delicious sweet pulp. Bears two ears per plant. **Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 50c.**

Marcross. (76 days.) Stalks short but sturdy, highly resistant to bacterial wilt. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapered at tips; 10-14 rowed, with light cream-yellow medium-broad kernels of good quality. **½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.**

Stowell's Evergreen. (105 days.) One of the best late varieties. Large ears about 8 inches long. Kernels clear white, deep, rather broad, very sweet and tender. 16 to 20 rowed; uniform. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage. Stalk sturdy and erect. Highly desirable for home and market gardeners.

CUCUMBER

1 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Mature in approximately 60 days.

Sow outdoor varieties early in spring, in hotbeds, and transplant to open ground when weather is suitable. For later crop, sow seed when weather becomes settled, in hills 4 to 6 inches apart. They require a warm, rich soil, and should be watered liberally. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

Boston or Chicago Pickling. (59 days.) An early pickling or slicing variety. Fruits weigh about 1½ pounds, 6 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter.

Colorado. (68 days.) An attractive variety for market gardens and for shipping. Fruit very dark green, cylindrical, round with a small seed pocket. Unusually free of striping at the blossom end.

Davis Perfect. (68 days.) A splendid dark green variety, excellent for slicing and a good shipper. Very dark green, white spined. The color is retained a long time when pickled. Tapered somewhat at both ends. Seeds few.

Gherkin or Burs. Of superior quality for pickles. Not a true cucumber. Very prolific; fruits for pickles are produced in about 60 days. Fruits pale green; prickly over entire surface. 1½ to 2 inches long; oval; uniform; seeds numerous and small.

Improved Long Green. (67 days.) This is a great improvement over the old strain of Long Green. The fruits are unusually handsome, being of good form and of a deep green color which is retained a considerable time after picking. 9 to 10 inches.

Improved White Spined. Medium early. Fruits handsome; very dark green, white spined; 7 to 8 inches long, slightly tapered. Flesh is waxy, white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. A favorite variety among market gardeners; desirable for shipping. Pick in 64 days.

Lemon. (65 days.) Little cucumbers resembling lemons in both form and color and have a delicious and distinctive flavor. Fine for preserves or sweet pickles and considered superb as a salad. Prolific.

National Pickling. (56 days.) A highly desirable pickling strain. Fruits weigh 1½ pounds; are dark green, symmetrical with thick walls; full ended. Slightly shorter than Chicago Pickling.

Straight 8. (66 days.) An outstanding new variety producing symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about 8 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter. Fruits are well rounded at the ends and when ripe are deep green and free from objectionable striping or tipping. Ideal for home or market gardens.

EGGPLANT

¼ oz. to 100 ft., 5 to 6 oz. per acre.

Sow in mild heat, about the middle of March, and transplant on June 1, setting the plants 2½ feet apart. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.**
Black Beauty. (80 days.) The fruits of this variety are large and symmetrical. Retains its glossy black-purple coloring for a long time. This lasting quality makes it distinctly popular.
New York Improved Large Purple. (83 days.) The standard home and market sort. Plants are large, 30 to 36 inches tall. Very productive, commonly bearing 4 to 6 or more large handsome, dark purple, symmetrical, broad, egg-shaped fruits.

ENDIVE

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Sow about the middle of April, in rows 1½ feet apart, and thin out to about 9 inches apart. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 30c.

Broad-leaved (Escarolle.) Leaves long, broad, and succulent. Fine for winter salads and cooking.

Deep Heart or Improved Full Heart. Large, thick, dark green leaves with curled edges. Forms medium large head which blanches to light yellow. Deep, full, and compact heart. Pkt. 10c.

Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed). Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. Makes attractive salads. Vigorous and resistant.

KALE, Borecole

1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

The culture is practically the same as that of late cabbage, but as the plants will withstand several degrees of frost, they can grow late into the fall. Many think kale best after the first heavy frosts. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. (55 days.) Plants have wide-spreading, finely curled blue-green plume-like leaves. Relished as a vegetable green and useful as an ornament.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. (60 days.) Hardy plants with leaves deeply cut. Curled at the edges, light green in color; very tender and finely flavored after touched with frost.

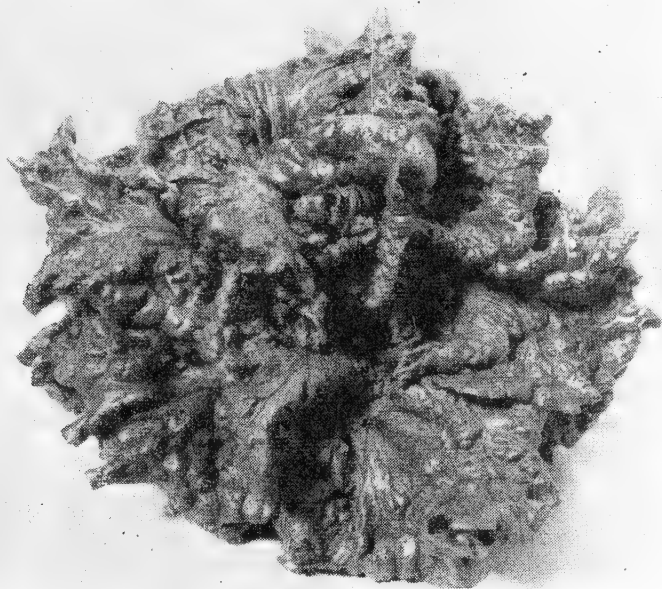
Jersey or Thousand Headed. Called Chicken or Cow Kale. Vigorous branching plants with enormous cabbage-like leaves. Relished by poultry and livestock as winter greens.

KOHL RABI

½ oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

The delicious flavor of this turnip-shaped bulb combines both cabbage and turnip. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in light rich soil in rows 1½ feet apart. When plants are well established, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

Early White Vienna. (55 days.) For forcing. The best table sort if used when the bulbs are 2 inches in diameter. It matures very early and produces medium sized, light green bulbs with white flesh of excellent quality.



LETTUCE, SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED

LEEK

Large American Flag. An early popular sort. Stems 8-10 inches long, 1½ inches thick; white, and attractive. Leaves large, medium green, drooping backward. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

LETTUCE

½ oz. to 100 ft., 3 lbs. per acre.

Sow the seed in hotbeds during February until the middle of March, afterward transplanting into flats or coldframes, leaving about 6 to 8 inches between the plants. As soon as weather becomes suitable, transfer to open ground and set out in rows 1 foot apart, leaving 9 inches between the plants in the rows.

HEAD LETTUCE

Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

Improved Hanson. (82 days.) A very hardy lettuce, excellent for a summer crop as it withstands heat. Forms a large, light green head which is very hard. An excellent variety for the home gardener for it is very sweet, crisp and tender.

Imperial No. 152. (Mature in 83 days.) Medium large, solid and attractive heads. Well adapted for early fall planting and dependable in heading. Resistant to brown blight.

New York No. 12. (Mature in 85 days.) An improved variety which can be depended upon to produce large solid heads. It is adapted to mid-season culture as it stands heat well. Color a fine dark green, leaves somewhat curly. The heads are very solid, tightly folded and blanched to a silvery white.

New York No. 515 Improved. A development from Number 12, matures slightly earlier and should be grown where there is hot weather as it is resistant to tip-burn.

LEAF LETTUCE

Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c.

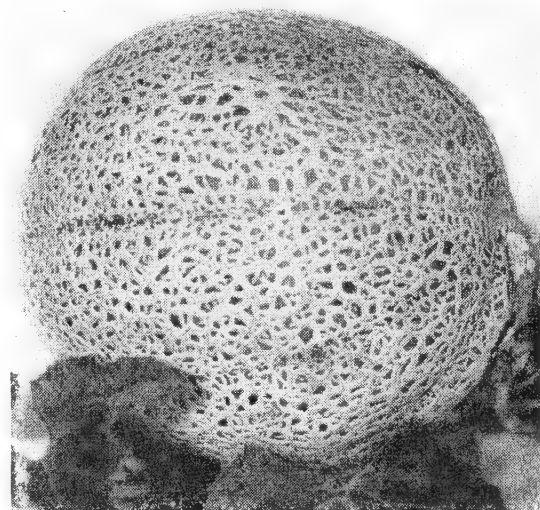
Grand Rapids. Very early. Hardy, disease resistant; the most widely used and best adapted variety for greenhouse forcing. Plants large, upright, compact, and handsome; bright solid light green; leaves large, broad; margin much frilled; very tender and sweet when grown under glass.

Oak Leaf. Shaped like an oak leaf, deep green color. Stands up well in hot weather and does not turn bitter. Pkt. 15c.

Red Leaf Prize. An early non-heading sort, very desirable for home garden use. Plants of medium size, crisp and tender; color medium green with brownish-red edges on outer leaves.

Simpson's Early Curled or Black Seeded. Widely used for home gardens. Early, hardy, and dependable; non-heading with large crumpled, frilled leaves, forming a compact bunch at center of plant. Light green in color. Tender and sweet.

Chicken Lettuce. This is a non-heading lettuce, quite different from those used for human food. The plants grow 4 feet tall before they run to seed. It is ready for cutting in 45 days after sowing. Planted extensively for feeding poultry and rabbits.



MUSKMELON,
IMPROVED
HALE'S BEST

MUSKMELON

1 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

In sections where the summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hot beds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well-rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least 6 feet apart and the hills 3 feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c.

Hale's Best Improved No. 36. (80 days.) Fruits slightly oval, weight 3 to 4 pounds. Flesh exceptionally thick, deep salmon in color, sweet, aromatic and of very fine quality. Uniform in shape.

Hale's Best, original Jumbo Strain. An outstanding shipping variety. Fruits slightly oval, uniform. Flesh exceptionally thick, deep salmon in color; sweet, and of very fine quality. Has a delightful aroma. Ripe in 75-80 days.

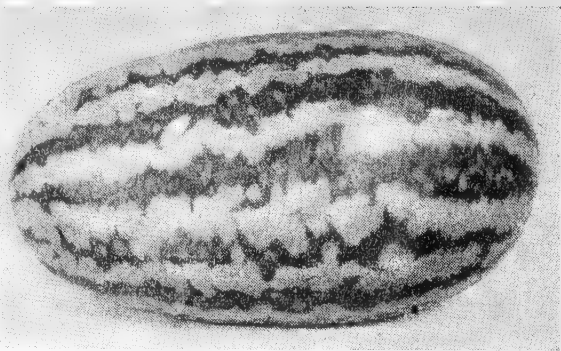
Hearts of Gold. (100 days.) This popular medium sized melon follows the earlier varieties. It is fine to plant for succession as it ripens in about 100 days. The fruits are 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The smooth orange salmon flesh is exceptionally thick and fine flavored.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. (92 days.) Fruits are small with rather large seed cavity, nearly round; no ribs, and heavily covered with hard gray netting. Flesh thick, green in color with gold tinge at the center. Juicy, spicy, and of good quality.

Casaba. (110 days.) The casaba is rapidly taking its place as a melon for the late season after the muskmelons are past. Fruits are medium, large, globe shaped, weigh 6 pounds, outer color golden yellow, surface wrinkled. Flesh white, luscious and spicy.

Honey Dew. (112 days.) A very fine melon. Fruits large globular, weigh 5 to 7 pounds. Surface is smooth, hard, with practically no netting, creamy white. Flesh light emerald green, thick, ripening to the rind; juicy and tender, with a distinct sweetness not found in other melons.

Persian. (115 days.) A late, slow growing variety. Fruits globular; rind very dark green, netting fine but sparse. Flesh thick, orange-pink in color. Of a distinct and delicious flavor.



WATERMELON, STRIPED KLONDIKE

WATERMELON

1 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Rich, rather sandy soils produce the finest crops of watermelons, but a well-drained loam, especially with a southern exposure is also suitable. Place 6 to 8 seeds in a circle in each hill, and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with fine soil. One ounce will plant 20 to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.**

Black-Seeded Ice Cream. The melon is almost round, with a thin rind of medium green. The inside flesh is pink and exceptionally sweet and fine flavored. This variety matures early and is fine keeper.

Kleckley Sweet. A medium size melon, rind very green and flesh deep red. Delicious flavor. An excellent melon for either home garden or shipping. Weighs about 30 pounds.

Klondike. An early sort, a good shipper and popular in Western home gardens. Fruits oblong, slightly tapered, medium sized with slight ribs; rind medium hard. Flesh bright deep red, very sweet; unequaled eating quality.

Blue Bibbon Striped Klondike. An early garden and shipping variety similar to the regular Klondike but with irregular dark green stripes. Wilt resistant. Fruits oblong, of medium size. Flesh the deepest red known to watermelons; sweet and crisp, seed small. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 30c.**

ONIONS

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

As early as soil can be worked in spring, sow the seeds thinly in drills 1 foot apart, and cover lightly, later thinning out to about 6 inches apart in the row. The soil must be well fertilized and be made very friable. In hot weather, water frequently. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00.**

Crystal Wax Bermuda. Medium size, pure, waxy white. One of mildest sorts grown.

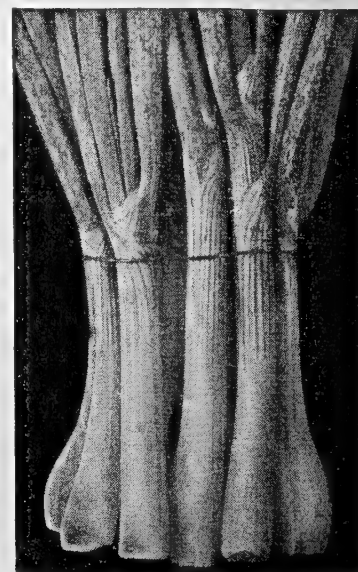
Riverside Sweet Spanish. A large, globe shaped brown onion, weighing 1 to 3 pounds. Small tops. Flesh mild and sweet. Good for slicing. Most popular marketing onion.



MUSTARD, GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED



PARSLEY, EVERGREEN



BERMUDA ONION

White Portugal, or Silverskin. A good second early white flat onion. It should be planted any time from November 1st until April 1st. It is a good keeper and desired for shipping. Also very desirable for green bunching onions. Under good cultivation the average diameter is from 4 to 6 inches.

White Bunching or Pickling. Excellent and one of the best for green onions. Crisp and mild, attaining a good size before bulbs form.

White Queen. Valuable for early market and pickling, and sometimes used for bunching and for set. Medium small, pure white, flat, mild and sweet.

Yellow Globe Danvers. An outstanding variety, dependable cropper, medium late, hardy, and excellent keeper; used for shipping and storage. Bulbs medium size, spherical, clear yellow, firm and solid with tough, clinging skins. Flesh white with slight yellow tone. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c.**

ONION SETS. Sets are northern grown, hardy, carefully cleaned, sized and packed. Produced for western conditions. Plant onion sets deep for green onions and shallow for dry onions. 1 lb. to 50 ft.

MUSTARD

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft., 4 lbs. per acre.

Seed may be sown from early spring to midsummer in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. The plants are in condition for use as soon as the leaves are the size of one's hand. Mustard runs to seed quickly, so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c.**

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen. Strictly speaking it is not a variety of mustard. A quick growing plant from the orient. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth with light green center ribs. Slow to seed, resistant to heat and drought. The flavor combines that of spinach and mustard.

Southern Giant Curled. The leaves are large, light green with a tinge of yellow, and much crumpled and frilled at the edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. This variety is valued in the South on account of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and good quality.

OKRA or GUMBO

2 oz. to 100 ft., 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Sow seed early in May, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 inches deep. As plants appear, thin out to about 1 foot apart. **Pkt. 10c.**

Improved Dwarf Green. Early. Short, thick pods.

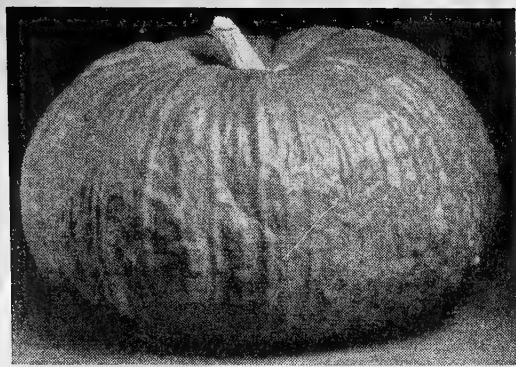
Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod. Standard medium early sort for home, market garden and canning. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender; become 7 to 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Distinctly ribbed and tapered.

PARSLEY

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Parsley seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in spring in rows 1 to 2 feet apart with a covering of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c.**

Extra Triple Curled (Moss Curled). This vigorous compact grower is one of the most popular varieties because of its deep green color and tightly curled leaves that look like moss. It is unusually decorative for table use.



PUMPKIN

PARSNIP

1 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Sow the seed as soon as season will permit, in drills about 2 feet apart, and thin plants out to 1 foot apart in the row. The ground should be deeply trenched and well manured. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c.

Harris Model. Very smooth and white and quite free from small roots and prongs. Medium length. Fine for home gardens.

Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder. This is the best and most popular variety in cultivation. The skin is smooth and white, while the flesh is tender. The roots grow 18 to 20 inches in length, but the first 8 inches from the top is the best part.

PEAS

1½ lbs. to 100 ft., 90 to 180 lbs. per acre.

For first crop, round-seeded peas should be sown in the open ground as soon as it is fit to be worked; wrinkled varieties should be planted 2 to 3 weeks later. Frequent planting for succession, and a careful selection of varieties, will give an almost continuous crop of peas from June until frost. Sow peas in rows 3 feet apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. Rotted horse manure and wood ashes should be freely used in the preparation of soil for pea growing. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior. (59 days.) Important early dwarf variety for the home garden. Vines 12 to 14 inches tall, dark green, very productive. Pods medium green, 3 inches long, plump and straight, blunt; seeds medium small, squarish, wrinkled, green; interior green.

Alaska. (55 days.) This variety is extremely early. The round pods, 2½ inches long, contain 5 to 8 peas which are ready for use in about 55 days. The peas are small, round, and tender. The vines are 2½ to 3 feet tall.

Gradus, or Prosperity. (55 to 62 days.) A very popular second early, large podded variety for home use and market. Vines 36 inches tall, medium green, stocky. Pods single, broad plump, pointed, medium green; contain 8 to 10 large, delicious peas.

Laxton's Progress. (60 days.) A little earlier than other dwarf large podded peas, this variety is generally considered the best of its class. The blue green pods are often more than 4 inches long and contain 8 dark green peas of finest quality. The seeds are large, wrinkled green and cream.

Little Marvel. (64 days.) Outstanding among dwarf peas on account of its exceptional quality and yield. Valuable for home garden and early market. Vines dark green, 18 inches tall, stocky. Pods single and double, dark green, blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 tender peas.

Hundredfold or Blue Bantam. (60 days.) A leader among the early dwarf varieties. Grows 18 inches to 20 inches high. Dark green foliage heavy with dark green straight well-filled pods of fine quality.

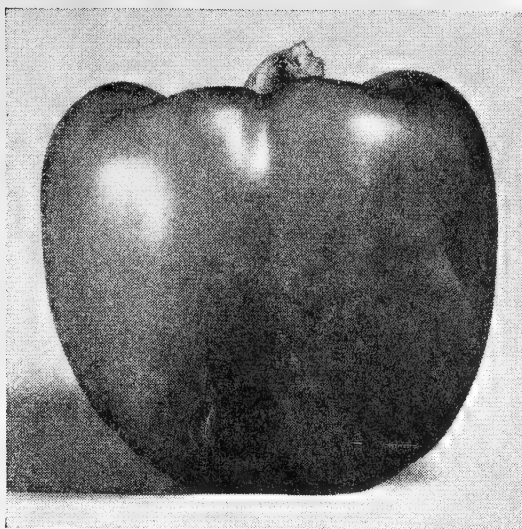
LATE VARIETIES

Mature to pick in about 75 days.

Improved Stratagem. A superior late variety. Vines deep green, 26 inches tall, stocky and branching. Pods single and paired, wide, nearly round, straight, pointed, dark green. Contain 8 to 10 tender peas.

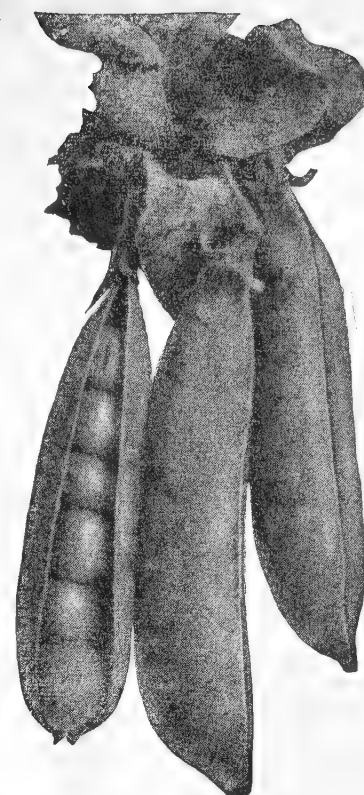
Tall Telephone or Alderman. A handsome, large podded variety. Unexcelled for home gardens, for local markets and for shipping. Bears immense crops, wilt resistant. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed, contain 8 to 10 peas of highest quality.

Dwarf Telephone. Only about 2 feet tall. Resembles Telephone, and the pods are well filled with peas of the same good quality. It is an excellent variety to follow the early peas in the home garden. Seeds large, wrinkled, green.



PEPPER, CALIFORNIA WONDER

For a Better Crop of Peas Use Nitragin



PEAS, ALASKA

PEPPER

¼ oz. to 100 ft., 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

Culture and soil and temperature requirements are about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of Guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 to 8 inches tall, will be very beneficial. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c.

California Wonder. Thickness of flesh alone, which is often ¾ of an inch, places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy, too, without a trace of pungency. Vigorous growing plants bear a heavy yield of blocky fruits that become as much as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide.

Chinese Giant. Fruits are often 6 inches across and 4½ to 5 inches deep. The flesh is moderately thick and very mild. The fruits are rich bright green when young, and bright cherry red at maturity.

Large Bell or Bullnose. A popular, early, sweet prolific sort, with small, erect plants. Fruits blunt; flesh of fine quality and mild flavor. Much used for stuffing.

Long Red Cayenne. This well known, medium early pepper is especially good for drying purposes. The fruit is 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. It is deep green when young and bright red when ripe. The flesh is strong and pungent.

Perfection Pimiento. A splendid canning variety, adapted to home and market garden culture. Plants large, erect, prolific. Fruits heart shaped, very smooth; flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild.

PUMPKIN

4 oz. to 100 ft., 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

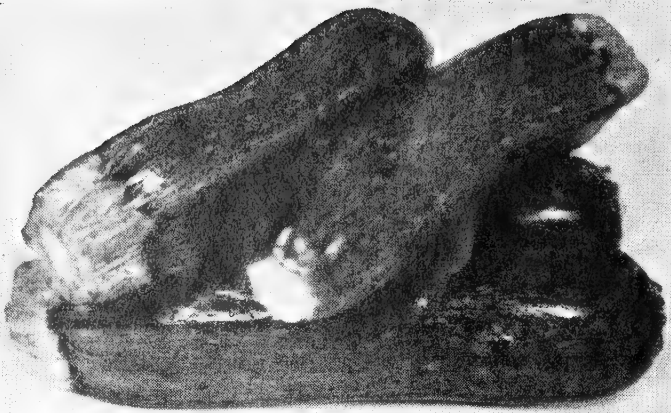
Pumpkins are typically American, and pumpkin pie is one of our truly American dishes. They are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c.

Kentucky Field or Dickenson. Fruits very large, flattened, furrowed. Skin creamy buff; flesh extremely thick, deep salmon-yellow and of good quality. Dependably early and heavily productive. Good for canning.

Large Yellow or Connecticut Field. This sort is grown largely in the corn field for stock, but the flesh is moderately fine grained, highly flavored, and very good for pies. The fruits weigh about 20 pounds and are a rich, deep orange yellow.

Sugar or New England Pie. The earliest and best variety for pies. Fruits commonly 6 inches long and 8 to 9 inches in diameter; flattened, furrowed. Skin smooth, of a rich, reddish-orange color; rind hard. Flesh is thick and orange-yellow.

Winter Luxury. This variety is very popular for the home garden. The fruit matures in 75 to 80 days, weighs 8½ pounds, and is nearly round. The skin is light yellow with a russet tinge and finely netted; the flesh is rich creamy yellow, very thick, sweet, and finely flavored.



ZUCCHINI SQUASH, BLACK

SQUASH

Vining, 1 oz. to 100 feet, 4 lbs. per acre.

Bush, 1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Seeds should be planted about the middle of May, in hills 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 10 feet apart for the running sorts. Put 12 to 15 seeds in each hill; afterwards thin out, leaving 3 or 4 of the best plants. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c.

Zucchini or Italian. The favorite Italian squash. It should be eaten when quite young, 4 to 6 inches long. It is a delicious summer variety; do not hesitate to plant it. It is very prolific, a few hills will suffice to keep the family well supplied the entire summer.

Black Zucchini. Considered by many to be a better variety than the older type. Similar in all respects but dark green, smooth and cylindrical, without striping or mottling.

Early Summer Crookneck. Very early, 60 to 65 days. The bushy plant is very productive of attractive fruits, weighing about 2 pounds. The skin is distinctly warted and bears a bright yellow color, while the flesh is pale cream, firm, and tender. A very good sort for home planting.

Early Prolific Straightneck. The peak of perfection in a summer squash. Fruits straight and smooth, of a delicate creamy color. Vines produce abundantly. 50 days.

Golden Hubbard. A very good variety of medium size, weight about 8 pounds. An excellent keeper on account of its thick rind which is of a beautiful golden color.

Improved Hubbard. Large and of warty Hubbard type. Shell dark green, hard, moderately warted. Flesh light orange, very dry and richly flavored. One of the best winter squashes.

Table Queen or Danish. Small, dark green, acorn shape. Flesh rich yellow, dry, richly flavored. Medium early. A good keeper. Easy to grow.

White Bush Scallop. A popular variety bearing profusely small, rather flat, white squashes with a distinct scalloped edge. Is very early and has a fine flavor.

Banana. A late trailing sort, cylindrical and pointed at blossom end. A fine squash for pies. Free from fiber or stringiness. Flesh thick, deep yellow, dry, and of a sweet flavor. Thin slate-grey rind.

Umatilla Marblehead. Thick meated squash. Large, slate colored variety. Yields heavy.

RADISH

1 oz. to 100 ft., 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

For an early crop, sow in hotbed in January, February and March. As soon as ground is fit to be worked, sow seed in the open, in rows 1 foot apart. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c.

Crimson Giant. A favorite with home gardeners. Large globular root, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, deep crimson, flesh firm.

Early Scarlet Globe. The earliest of all forcing radishes grown for market. Globular, uniform size, bright scarlet, white flesh, crisp and tender.

Early Scarlet Turnip—White Tip. This variety grows very quickly and is ready for picking in 25 to 30 days. Scarlet in color, turnip shaped, very crisp and of excellent flavor. One of the best varieties for the home gardener.

French Breakfast. A splendid variety for home use; oblong, bright scarlet, white tip. Grows about 1½ inches long and ⅝ inch thick.

Long White Icicle. Long slender roots which remain tender and crisp until grown. Matures early; has small top which permits close planting.

WINTER VARIETIES

Black Spanish Long or Round. A hardy, large, rather pungent variety for winter use. Keeps unusually well; is 8 to 9 inches long and 2 inches thick, slightly tapered. The skin is black and the flesh white and crisp. Round, about 4 ins. in diameter.

Chinese White Winter (Celestial). Clear white and smooth; about 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Square shoulder and blunt bottom. Flesh white, firm, and crisp; mild; not as pungent as most winter varieties.

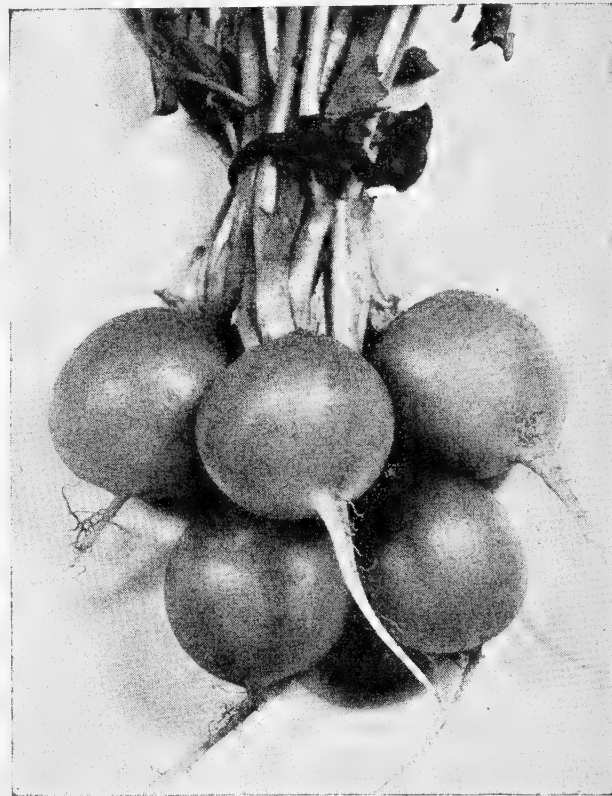
Scarlet China Winter (Chinese Rose Winter). A large rose-colored variety from the Orient. Hardy and rather mild. The flesh is white, and very crisp. This variety is broadest at its base and is 4 to 5 inches long.

RUTABAGA, Swedish Turnip

1 oz. to 100 ft., 2 to 4 lbs. per acre.

The culture is the same as for common turnip, but if anything, less exacting in care. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Improved American Purple Top (or Long Island Improved). The old, popular standard sort both for stock feeding and table use. Flesh yellow, solid and sweet. Is globe shaped, of large size, of fine quality.



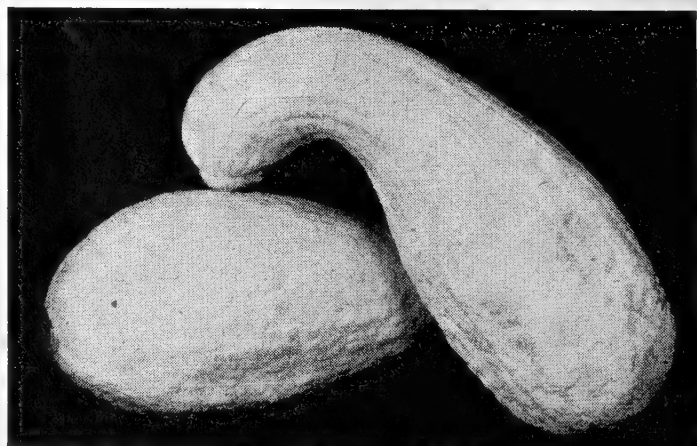
RADISHES

SALSIFY, Vegetable Oyster

1½ oz. to 100 ft., 7 to 8 lbs. per acre.

The roots of this vegetable are appetizing and nutritious and the flavor is like that of oysters. Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enrich soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will cause the roots to become irregular and branched. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and strong growing with long, smooth, white, tapering roots less likely to branch than those of other sorts.



SQUASH, EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK

SPINACH

1½ oz. to 100 feet, 10 to 20 lbs. per acre.

Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row when leaves are an inch wide. In the North, seed can be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the South, spinach will winter over with little or no protection. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c.

Improved Thick Leaf. The seed of this thick leaved variety produced the largest spinach. The leaves grow rapidly and remain in good condition a long time. The medium green leaves are large, rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent, and tender.

New Zealand. Not true spinach though similar when cooked. Thrives in hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Pkt. 10c.

Nobel, or Giant Thick Leaved. Of rapid growth. The leaves are the largest of any type and keep well after picking; medium-green, rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. Excellent for the home garden.

SWISS CHARD

1 oz. to 100 ft., 6 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach, and the succulent stalks and midribs may be prepared in the same way as asparagus. The plants are cultivated like beets except that they should be thinned to 8 or 10 in. apart. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c.

Lucullus, Dark Green. The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. Plant erect; stalks rounded and finely ribbed. Foliage a rich deep green.

Rhubard Chard. A new Swiss Chard that looks like Rhubarb. The leaf stalks are bright but delicate, translucent crimson; the rich color extends out through the veins into the dark green, heavily crumpled leaves. Different, tasty, delicious flavor. Easily grown, thrives everywhere. Pkt. 15c.

TOMATO

⅓ oz. to 100 ft., 2 oz. per acre.

In February or March sow seeds lightly in rows in greenhouse, hotbed, or window box, and when plants have reached a height of 3 inches, transplant in hotbeds. About June 1, set out in open ground, 4 feet apart, giving plenty of well rotted manure to each plant. Water freely during hot weather. To obtain the best results, trellises or stakes should be used. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c.

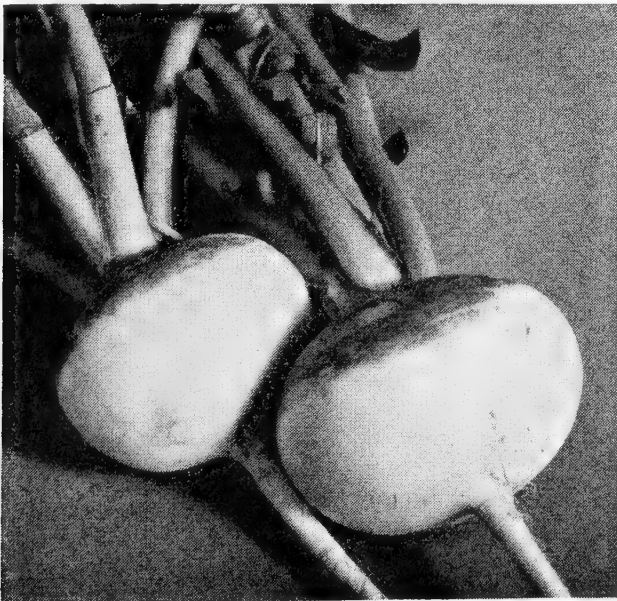
Bonny Best. One of the very best early varieties (75 days) for table and canning. Vine medium, not very hardy. Fruits medium sized, apple shaped, smooth; solid, bright scarlet in color, of excellent quality.

Chalk's Early Jewel. (75 days.) A second early sort. Good for canning. Plant medium with open growth; prolific. Fruits medium large, smooth; scarlet, flattend globe-shaped.

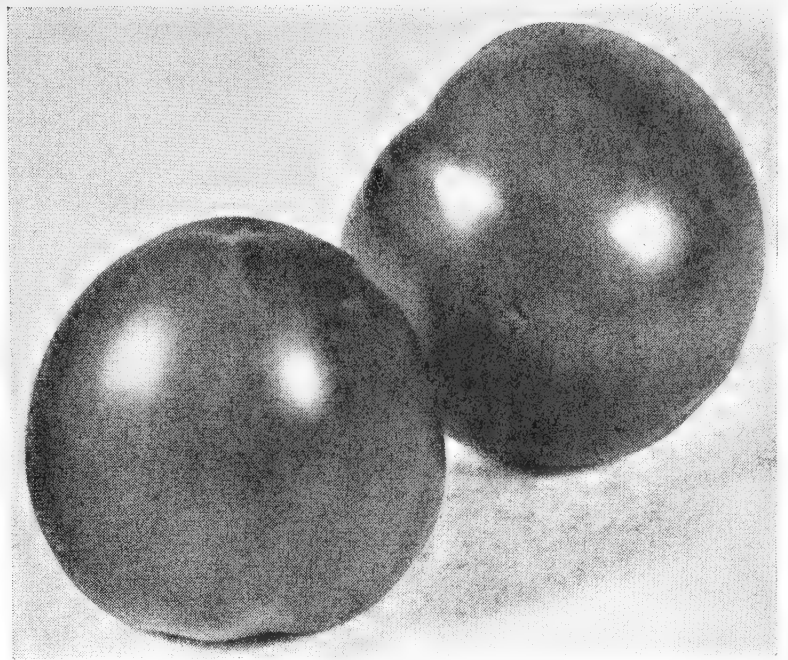
Improved Earliana. (65 days.) One of the earliest scarlet fruited varieties. Medium size, almost seedless and solid. Vine open and spreading. A heavy bearer. Succeeds everywhere.

Jubilee. (72 days.) An orange-yellow tomato of real merit; it is different from any other yellow or orange tomato. Fruits are bright orange-yellow, globular and weigh about 6 ozs. Pkt. 10c.

Marglobe. (73 days.) The best general purpose tomato recently introduced. Excellent home garden variety and particularly valuable for shipping. Plants thrifty and heavily productive and of long bearing period. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large; uniformly globe shaped; smooth, solid, and of distinct quality.



TURNIP, PURPLE TOP, WHITE GLOBE



TOMATOES

Mingold. (73 days.) All-America Silver Medal for 1940. An excellent yellow-fruited variety, early and prolific. Fruits medium large, globular, smooth; of mild and pleasant flavor. Pkt. 10c.

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper.) (80 to 85 days.) Wilt resistant of the type of plant known as self-topping or self-pruning. Mid-season to late and a heavy topper. Fruits globe-shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping.

Scarlet Dawn. (70 days.) Fruits medium large, globular, smooth, free from flat side. Attractive bright scarlet color; uniform. Plant of medium growth, fairly open, very prolific.

Stokesdale. (73 days.) Produces heavy crops. Almost free of stem-end crack. Slightly earlier and larger than Marglobe.

Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato. Fruits small, yellow, enclosed in loose paper husks. Very much prized for preserving. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

Yellow Pear. (73 days.) Enormously productive, fine for salads or marmalade. Sweet and delicious. Small, yellow, pear-shaped fruits of exceedingly mild and pleasing flavor. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

Yellow Plum. (73 days.) Oval plum-shaped fruits, 2 inches long. A clear deep yellow. Used for preserves. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

TURNIP

1 oz. to 100 feet, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

For the main crop, sow in open ground from May to July; for winter use, during July and August. Set out in rows 1½ feet apart, allowing a space of 6 inches between the plants. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Bortfield. The easiest harvested root crop. A good keeper; will keep through the average winter in the field. Due to thick skin, is quite resistant to worm injury. A very heavy yielder.

Cow Horn. This variety is pure white; in shape like a carrot, growing nearly half out of the ground, and slightly crooked. It is delicate and well flavored. Used also as a green manuring crop. Table size in 65 days; mature in 75 to 80 days.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. A splendid variety for table use; of excellent flavor. Tops small, cut leaved. Roots globular, commonly 4 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of good quality. Rapid grower. Plant during cooler months only. Table size in 60 days.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. A medium early, very productive variety. Tops medium small, upright, strap-leaved. Roots flat, purple red at the top, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

Purple Top White Globe. This variety may be grown to quite a large size without developing signs of coarseness. It is of spherical shape with white skin, the upper one-third being colored reddish purple. Flesh pure white, firm, fine grained and of superior flavor. Good keeper. Fine for table use and stock feeding. Table size in 55 days, mature in 70 days.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Full size in about 80 days. Of high quality. One of the best keepers. Globular or slightly flattened, usually about 5 inches in diameter, smooth, upper part purplish-red, lower part pale yellow as is the crisp, firm, sweet and tender flesh.

Snowball. A desirable sort for home use and early markets. Tops small and erect. Roots medium sized, round, white throughout, crisp, sweet and tender. Table size in 40 days.

GLADIOLUS

Aladdin. Bright salmon with cream blotch. 8-10 immense, beautifully ruffled blooms open on a long head.

Algonquin. Brilliant glowing scarlet. 8-10, wide, open ruffled needlepoint blooms on a tall straight spike.

Beacon (Palmer). Clear bright rose-scarlet with a large cream blotch; medium large, slightly ruffled, 8 to 10 open on a very tall straight spike.

Betty Nuthall (Sal.) A glowing orange pink, with a light yellow throat, and a light feathering of carmine. The florets are often 6 inches across and are of splendid substance and placement.

Bit o' Heaven. Beautiful shade of orange with a yellow throat. Opens 9-12 medium sized blooms on a tall, straight plant.

Charles Dickens (Pf.) A beautiful purple violet. Long spikes with 10 to 12 florets open at one time. Extra strong propagator.

Commander Koehl (Pf.) Large dark scarlet red, without markings or blotches. Individual florets 6½ inches across, of which there are six or seven open at a time.

Dr. F. E. Bennett (D.) The popular, well known fiery red. One of the most brilliant scarlets grown. Fine large flower.

Gate of Heaven. Beautiful deep yellow with greenish yellow buds. Medium height. A delightful glad.

J. S. Bach (Pf.) Salmon with white midrib. A wonderful exhibition variety with as many as eight florets open on tall spikes. One of the largest of the early blooming Gladiolus. Good propagator.

King Lear. Clear, deep reddish purple with silver line on edge of petals. 5-6 blooms open on a tall, strong, slender spike.

Maid of Orleans (Pf.) Color creamy-white with a distinctive light cream shade in throat. The best white commercial.

Margaret Beaton (Twomey). One of the most beautiful blotched varieties. Tall, large and white with small scarlet feather. Opens about eight flowers. Good propagator.

Mother Machree (Stevens). Smoky salmon with good tints in throat. Tall spikes with eight florets open at a time. Very popular; fairly prolific.

Minuet (Coleman). Wonderful clear lavender. A lavender by which all others are judged. Six or seven wide open florets open at a time. Arranged perfectly on straight spike.

Pelegrina. The large deep blue flowers have a strong appeal due to their color and fine arrangement of the florets.

Picardy (Palmer). Color soft apricot pink with a silvery sheen, feathering of slightly deeper color in the throat. The individual florets are extremely large, slightly ruffled and of a heavy waxlike substance.

Red Phipps (Briggs-Long). Brilliant light scarlet. Splendid cut flower as color is excellent for indoor use. Also a good commercial variety.

Rosa Van Lima. Light rose with a few darker lines in the throat. Up to 8 or more well placed blooms on a tall strong spike.

Shirley Temple (Pruitt). Creamy-white with a darker throat. Individual florets over 6 inches across, with 6 or 7 open. Splendid grower.

Vagabond Prince (Palmer). Iridescent garnet-brown, lighter in upper throat and small blotch of glowing scarlet-red on lip petal. 8 to 10 open on tall straight spike. Prolific.

Valeria (Pruitt). Tall, good performing red. Somewhat after the type of the old Dr. Bennett but of deeper color and a better performer. Good propagator.

Yellow Perfection (Pf.) Large flowered deep yellow. Vigorous grower.

OUR SUPREME MIXTURE

We offer a fine selection of unnamed varieties in different colors. These bulbs will produce an interesting display of Glads in your garden. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.75, not postpaid.

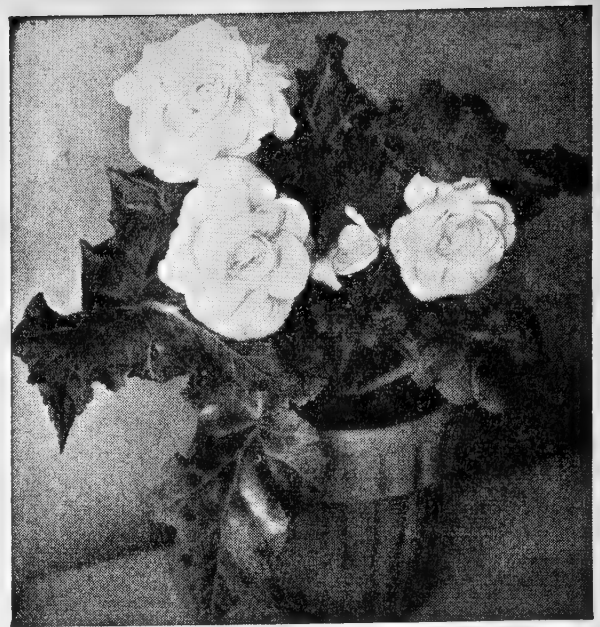
TIGRIDIA or MEXICAN SHELL FLOWER

Bright, fantastically colored summer blooms lasting until frost. A most satisfactory summer bedder for full sun.

Give the same treatment as gladiolus, planting 4 inches deep and 6 inches apart from late February until May. Ordinary garden soil in full sun. Enjoys plenty of moisture.

Mixed Colors.

10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.



POTTED TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

These brilliant colored summer flowering bulbs of easy culture are ideal for shade. Along the coast of Oregon, Washington and California they are among the most popular flowers of today. Our bulbs are from selected strains.

Plant indoors in a warm place in February or March in moist sand or peat moss just covering the bulb. Pot up when well sprouted in a mixture of peat moss, humus or soil. Plant outdoors after danger of frost (early May in this section). They do best on the north side of a building or other location where they are shaded much of the day. To be successful prepare soil carefully and add liberal quantities of peat moss or well decayed leaves. Keep well watered and fertilized. Dig and store in late fall in a dry place during the winter.

Warning—Failure is likely to result from planting dormant tubers in open ground, especially if it is cold and wet.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA TYPE

The largest and most popular types. Individual flowers from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, resemble Camellias and Roses, in all forms and variations in color.

Colors:

White, yellow, cardinal red, pink, rose, blush, dark red, orange, apricot, flame orange.

Prices:

Tubers—Delivery January-March. Large size 1½-2 inches at 25 each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SINGLE FRILLED TYPE (CRISPA)

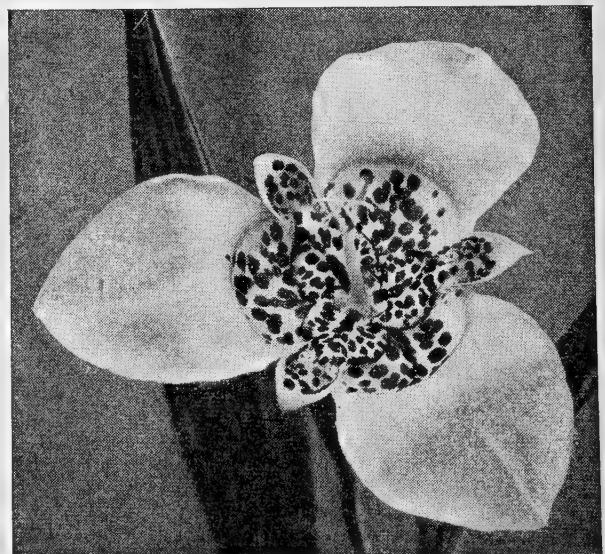
Perhaps the most adorable of the single types—beautifully frilled and ruffled on the edge.

Colors:

Orange, apricot, red, salmon, pink.

Prices:

Tubers—Delivery January-March. Large size 1½-2 inches, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.



TIGRIDIA

Our Special Bent Lawn Mixture

The Best All-Purpose Lawn Grass Seed. Price, 1 lb. 90c.

A wonderful mixture that is the result of years of experimenting. It is especially prepared by us from the highest quality seeds that can be produced. It makes a smooth, green, velvety lawn with a thick bottom, free from common grasses which are inclined to produce clumps or knots. Only the very finest varieties of the most suitable grasses for making an even, thick mass of grass are used in this mixture. The various grasses composing this well-balanced blend are fine-bladed and deep rooting, sure to produce the best results under average conditions of soil and climate. It is all plump, heavy seed free from chaff or weed seeds. Sow 1 pound for a plot 10 by 20 ft. (200 sq. ft.); 100 to 150 lbs. of seed are required to sow one acre.



ENQUIRE FOR PRICES ON LAWN SEEDS LISTED BELOW

Astoria Bent. This strain of Bent differs from the Seaside variety in that it does not send out stolons, but that it spreads underground, sending up many rootstalks that produce a splendid turf. The growth is upright, of fine texture and is a richer green than Seaside Bent. It is more practical for lawns and succeeds best in heavy soils. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet.

Seaside Creeping Bent. Coos County strain, is the true creeping bent. The plant is dwarf and it multiplies rapidly by sending out runners in all directions; from these, new plants are produced, and these in turn grow more runners. The turf becomes matted, and if damaged it heals over promptly. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet.

Chewing Fescue. Used extensively on putting greens, fairways and tees on golf courses, and does well on any kind of soil. It also produces a stiff, upright plant. Sow 1 pound to 150 square feet.

Creeping or Red Fescue. Fine, round bladed grass, excellent for lawns. Slightly reddish at base. Fine for shade. Hardy.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Makes an excellent lawn of a dark green color. It forms a fine mat, and with care and water makes one of the best lawns. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet.

Shady Blue Grass (Poa Trivialis). An ideal perennial grass for shady spots which is closely related to Kentucky Blue Grass, but somewhat finer and softer in texture. It is a creeper with an apple-green color. Requires plenty of water. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet.

Shady Lawn Mixture. This grass is especially adapted for growing in very shady places or near buildings where other grasses will not grow. If you have a shady, barren place, try our Shady Lawn Mixture. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet.

White Dwarf Clover. Very low growing sort, principally used in poor ground to give a green cover. Many like it in lawns, especially where grass does not do well. Sow 1 pound to 300 square feet.

Rye Grass. A rapid growing grass where quick results are required. It is coarser than Kentucky Blue Grass and thrives in poor soil. It is used as a "nurse" crop in mixture to keep the lawn green while the better, slow-growing varieties are becoming established. Sow 1 pound to 150 square feet.

Red Top. A fine-bladed grass that succeeds on almost any soil, although it does best under moist conditions. It is used in almost all lawn mixtures. Should not be planted by itself unless specifically recommended. Sow 1 pound to 200 square feet.

HOW TO HAVE A GOOD LAWN

Spade the ground as deep as possible and turn several times to see that it is thoroughly pulverized. Work in a good commercial fertilizer. Sheep guano or peat moss will add humus and improve the seed bed. Rake level and water thoroughly so the ground will settle. The seed bed should be allowed to stand for about two weeks, watering from time to time so the weed seeds will sprout.

Roll the ground before seeding, to prevent it from settling unevenly, and then rake the surface lightly. Sow the seed so as to cover the ground thoroughly, and then cover it lightly with soil. Roll again so as to press the seed in firmly. If you have no roller, use boards and tramp on them so as to pack the ground firmly, but a roller is preferred.

Grass seed will germinate in from 8 to 15 days, according to the weather. If a lawn is made during the summer, the ground should be covered lightly with peat after the seed has been rolled, so as to retain the moisture. New lawns should not be allowed to dry out, not even for a half day. For the first 15 days the lawn should be watered twice a day if necessary. A lawn should be fertilized after the first cutting, and at least twice a year. Water well after applying.

WARNING: Do not use the so called rotted manure which is being sold to inexperienced gardeners. It is full of wild clover and other weed seeds and pests. It is expensive when you take into consideration that a few pounds of good fertilizer is equal to a sack of manure. If you want a moisture-holding material for top-dressing use peat; it is **clean**.



There's NO SURPLUS for INSECTS OR OTHER PESTS

Protect Your Garden...Grow More Food!

ANT-B-GON Dispensers



Feed alluring,
uncontaminated
poison constantly

For Argentine and sweets-eating ants. One or two sets of dispensers are enough for average home.

Set of four 1-oz. Dispensers.....60c
Ant Poison to refill dispensers (Refill every three to four weeks):
4-oz. Bottle.....20c 16-oz. Bottle.....50c
1/2-gallon Bottle\$1.50

EXTRAX Insect Spray. The complete, easy to use, home garden insecticide. Use it on vegetables, too. For use against Aphids and many other garden insects. Economical — most dosages use one teaspoonful to a gallon of water.

1-oz. Bottle.....35c 4-oz. Bottle.....\$1.00
2-oz. Bottle.....55c 16-oz. Bottle.....2.75
1/2-gallon Bottle.....7.95

GREENOL Liquid Fungicide. For certain Powdery Mildews. Contains Spreading and Wetting agents. Use with "EXTRAX" for combination insect and disease spray. 16 ozs. makes 100 gals. diluted spray.

1-oz. Bottle.....35c 4-oz. Bottle.....\$.60
2-oz. Bottle.....45c 16-oz. Bottle.....1.50
1/2-gal. Bottle.....3.95

GARDEN VOLCK Spray. Has a penetrating "VOLCK" base. Contains Nicotine which increases insecticidal value for more complete spray against sucking insects.

4-oz. Bottle.....35c 1/2-gal. Bottle.....\$ 2.50
16-oz. Bottle.....85c 5 gallons.....10.00



SCRAM DOG REPELLENT

A special powder used to keep dogs away from shrubs, flowers, lawns, store fronts, porches, etc.
Easy to use.

Does not harm animals.
8-oz. Shaker.....49c

VOLCK Nursery & Garden Spray. Envelopes, penetrates and smothers sucking insects like Scale, White Fly, Mealybug and Red Spider. Also a spray carrier and supporting agent for other sprays. Generally diluted 4 tsp. to 1/3 pt. per gallon.

4-oz. Bottle.....25c 1/2-gal. Bottle.....\$1.25
16-oz. Bottle.....50c 5 gallons.....5.00

KLEENUP Winter Spray. An emulsive Oil Spray for use against certain Scale Insects during dormant season. Use with Bordeaux Mixture against Peach Leaf Curl and Peach Blight.

16-oz. Bottle.....39c 1/2-gal. Bottle.....85c
5 gallons\$4.95

ORTHO ROSE SPRAY KIT

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER. Contains 2-oz. bottle "EXTRAX" for Aphids and other insects and 2-oz. bottle "GREENOL" for use against certain Powdery Mildews. Makes 12 gallons spray. Ideal for vegetable garden use.
Complete Kit.....\$1.00

CONTAX Pruning Paint. Protect all cuts with this modern plastic pruning and grafting composition. 1 Pint.....35c

CALTOX Insecticide Dust. Shaker carton makes it easy to use against Sowbugs, certain Beetles, Caterpillars and Worms.

8-oz. Shaker.....35c 20-ozs.....60c
4 lbs.....\$1.10

EARWORMICIDE. It costs only 35c and takes very little effort to keep the worms out of 120 ears of sweet corn.

4-oz. Bottle.....35c 16-oz. Bottle.....75c

ORTHO Rat Bait Pellets. New, ready-to-use Red Squill Baits. Poisoned Rats and Mice usually seek underground burrows.

2-oz. Carton.....25c 6-oz. Carton.....50c

ORTHO Rodent Destroyer. Kills Gophers, Rats, Squirrels and Mice. Made by patented formula. Strychnine is impregnated in grain and fruit pellets.

6-oz. Carton.....30c 1-lb. Carton.....60c

NEW!

BUG-GETA PELLETS Compressed BAIT



For use against Snails, Slugs, Cutworms, Sowbugs, Earwigs, Grasshoppers and Strawberry Root Weevil. Half as much bait goes twice as far... Easier to use—just scatter on wet ground — cleaner to handle and more economical. A Metaldehyde-Arsenical Bait.

12-oz. Carton.....25c 5-lb. Carton.....\$1.00
2-lb. Carton50c 25-lb. Bag.....3.60

BUG-GETA Bait (Meal). Similar in composition and for same uses as BUG-GETA Pellets but in meal form.

1-lb. Carton.....25c 6-lb. Carton.....\$1.00
2 1/2-lb. Carton.....50c 30-lb. Bag.....3.75

ORTHO Earwig Bait. Guard against Earwig infestations which can become a menace to health. Prepared on a government formula.

2 1/2-lb. Bag.....50c 6-lb. Bag.....\$1.00

Other Famous SPRAY PRODUCTS

FLOTOX Sulfur.....26-oz. 25c 4 lbs. 50c
Bordeaux Mixture.....1-lb. 35c 4 lbs. 90c
Calcium Arsenate.....1-lb. 25c 4 lbs. 60c
Lead Arsenate (Basic) 1-lb. 35c 4 lbs. 90c
Lead Arsenate (Standard)4 lbs. 90c

BOTANO GARDEN DUST



A multi-purpose pesticide for use against Aphids and many other insects and diseases. Duster package, pumps dust right on the plants. Gardeners like it for vegetables because it leaves no poisonous residue.

10-oz. Duster.....\$.49
8-oz Shaker......35
1-lb. Refill......50
4-lb. Refill.....1.10



THESE ARE THE "MUST HAVES" FOR EVERY GARDEN "EXTRAX" | "GREENOL" | "BUG-GETA" | "ANT-B-GON"

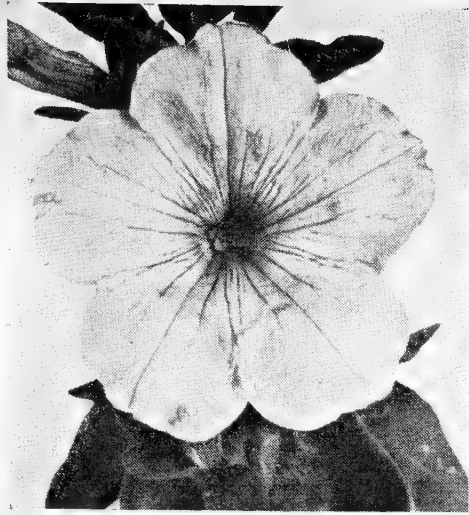
for use against
NUMEROUS
GARDEN INSECTS

for use against
CERTAIN
POWDERY MILDEWS

for use against
SLUGS, SNAILS
CUTWORMS

for use against
ARGENTINE AND
SWEETS-EATING ANTS

Also ask for Free "ORTHO" Garden Spray Guide



Petunia Cheerful

NOVELTIES

for your 1944 Garden

CLEOME, PINK QUEEN

Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1942

A tall and attractive border plant with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink without a trace of blue or magenta. It is never out of bloom. A grand flower, well branched, airy foliage. Reaches over four feet. Pkt. 25c.



Orange Beauty Calendula

COSMOS, SENSATION DAZZLER

Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1943

A new shade has been added to the popular Sensation type of Cosmos. Dazzler is a luscious shade of rich deep velvety maroon. The flowers are immense, four inches across, with broad heavy fluted petals. Excellent for cutting. Plants are sturdy and stand erect. Pkt. 25c.

MAMMOTH MUM MARIGOLD

The largest of all chrysanthemum flowered Marigolds. Flowers 3½ inches and more across, light sulphur-yellow in color, and borne on long strong stems. Plants grow 3 feet and more, tall, very profuse blooming; wonderful for garden and cutting. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, DWARF FRENCH, SUNKIST

Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1943

An exceptionally lovely border plant 8 inches high that becomes completely covered with 2 inch blooms. Colors are rich, deep golden orange, with crested centers surrounded by several rows of broad velvety petals. Pkt. 25c.

MORNING GLORY, PEARLY GATES

Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1942

A big, satiny white Morning Glory with a creamy shading in the throat. An early blooming climber, literally covered with lovely flowers. Has a beautiful appearance and makes a grand companion for Clark's Early Heavenly Blue. Luxurious foliage; reaches 12 feet. Pkt. 25c.

ORANGE BEAUTY CALENDULA

Blooms are large, measuring 3½ inches across and more, of curved loose petal formation, and freely borne on long stems. The color is a bright deep orange, the inner petals curling over the lighter colored center. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA, ALDDOUBLE AMERICA

Silver Medal, All-America Selections. 1943

America's first alldouble Petunia to be introduced. It is the finest of all new flowers. Plants are compact and uniform, 1 ft. high and 1½ ft. across. The rose-pink flowers are 2 inches in diameter and fill the plant from early spring until late fall. Pkt. 50c.

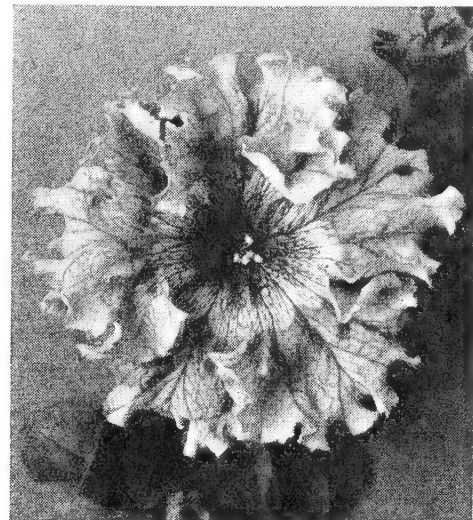
PETUNIA, GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA GLAMOUR

Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1942

Large flowers of salmon-rose with brown veining on white in the throat. An excellent color under artificial light and outdoors. Little variation in color shades. Most flowers have wavy, fringed petals although a few come plain edged. A free and continuous bloomer. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA, NEW DWARF BEDDING, CHEERFUL

Flowers 2½ inches across, of a pleasing color, fresh salmon-pink enlivened by a deep rose veining towards the throat. Ideal for bedding as the plants are low, spreading close to the ground as they start to bloom, and later on forming a low mound completely covered with flowers. Stems are sturdy and long enough for cutting. Plants attain an average height of 10 inches and a spread of 2 feet or more. Pkt. 25c.



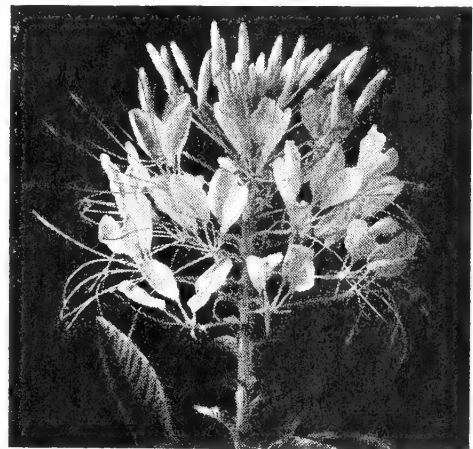
Petunia Glamour



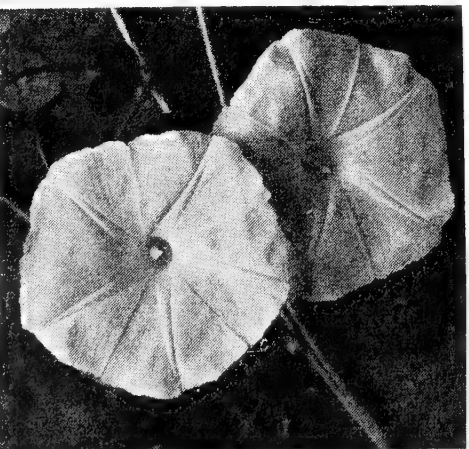
Mammoth Mum Marigold



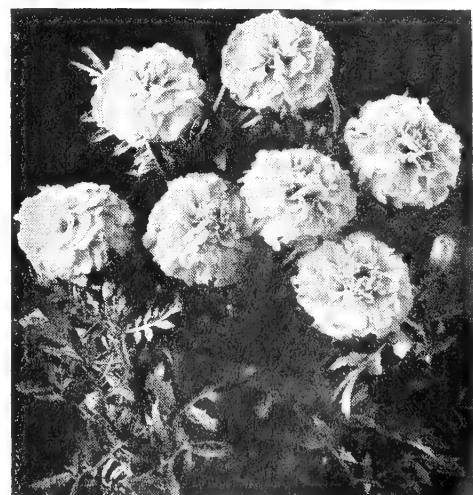
Petunia, Alldouble America



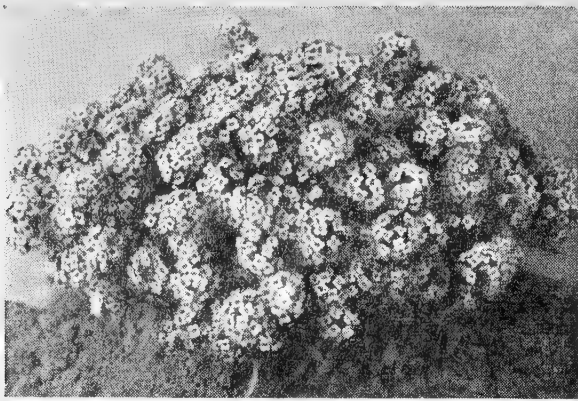
Cleome, Pink Queen



Morning Glory, Pearly Gates



Marigold, Sunkist



ALYSSUM, VIOLET QUEEN



ASTER,
PRINCESS MARSHA



AGERATUM

AGERATUM (a)

Popular annual plants producing fluffy blue flowers all summer. The dwarf stature and compact habit permits its use as an edging plant or in the rockery where it will flourish in any soil. Sun or partial shade.

Midget Blue. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1940. A very fine dwarf (2 to 3 inches high) Ageratum with delicate foliage, which is practically smothered with small true Ageratum Blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Ball. Compact round plants, 6 inches tall, hidden by a mass of pure blue flowers. Fine for dwarf beds and edging. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM, Madwort

One of the most popular garden flowers, remaining in bloom the entire season; suitable for beds and edging in summer, or for growing in pots and boxes for winter blooming.

Carpet of Snow (ra). White flowers on plants only 3 inches tall. Rapidly becoming a favorite variety. Pkt. 10c.

Saxatile Compactum. Perennial. Sometimes called Basket of Gold. It grows compactly and is covered with a wealth of golden blossoms in early spring. Height 12 inches. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLET QUEEN. (a) Dwarf, compact plants of small, sweetly scented flowers of a very rich deep shade of violet. Neat in habit and free flowering. Violet Queen will unquestionably be one of the leading varieties. Pkt. 15c.

ANCHUSA, Summer Forget-Me-Not (a)

A free-flowering class, producing its charming Forget-Me-Not-like blooms in graceful sprays from early summer until late fall.

Blue Bird. Deep blue flowers on plants 18 inches tall. Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (See Snapdragon)

ARCTOTIS HYBRIDS AUTUMN SHADES (a)

A gay and cheerful member of the daisy family. Dozen of blossoms open at a time, commencing to bloom in early spring. Many shades of red, orange, yellow, typical autumn tones. Foliage is a soft gray green with slender wavy edged leaves. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER (a)

We can imagine no other flower which combines so much beauty with grace and usefulness and with which more brilliant effects can be achieved. From July until September this flower reigns supreme in the garden, not equaled by any other. For these obvious reasons we give a great deal of attention to these flowers, and are in a position to offer our patrons remarkably fine strains, producing perfect flowers of great beauty. To do well, Asters require a well pulverized soil, always kept open by continuous cultivation. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

IMPROVED CREGO WILT RESISTANT. The large shaggy flowers with long curled petals are not unlike the ostrich feather for which they are commonly named. The plants are strong, heavily branched and grow about 2½ feet in height.

Blue Flame. Bright navy blue. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson. Glowing deep rose-crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Cattleya. Fascinating shade of orchid. Pkt. 10c.

Purple. Showy violet purple. Pkt. 10c.

Pink. Beautiful shell pink. Pkt. 10c.

Rose. Lovely bright carmine rose. Pkt. 10c.

White. Purest white, large and fluffy. Pkt. 10c.

Crego's Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. This Aster bids fair to become a universal favorite. Characterized by the well-known Crego type of flower, combined with the Beauty Aster's

long, non-lateral, branching stems, the California Giants, double type Aster, stands at the head of the list.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Aster, Super Giant El Monte. Deep glowing crimson, composed of abundant quantities of daintily interlaced plume-like petals. Pkt. 15c.

Aster, Super Giant Los Angeles. The flowers are fully double, 6 to 8 inches across, graceful and delicately interlaced. Long, stiff stems, bearing the large shell pink flowers smartly upright. Pkt. 15c.

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Anne. The blooms have a full crested center surrounded by several rows of strong guard petals of the well known Peach Blossom shade, opening delicate pink and turning rose pink as the flower matures. Pkt. 15c.

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Bonnie. A very beautiful soft salmon rose shade with the center rich gold while opening. The large blooms are freely produced on long stemmed plants which remain in good condition for two weeks or more. Pkt. 15c.

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Marsha. A strong vibrant cinnabar scarlet. This color boldly contrasts with the rich gold center of the young flowers. Three to three and one-half inches in diameter. Free blooming. Pkt. 15c.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Wilt-Resistant. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, branching, robust; flowers large, double and fine form, blooming in early September.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SINGLE ASTERS. (a) Large, daisy-like flowers in the same colors as the double China Asters, 18-24 inches high with large flowers on graceful stems. Fine for variety in the garden. Excellent for cutting.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10c.

BABY'S BREATH, Gypsophila

Pretty, free-flowering annuals and perennials. Their misty white panicles are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

Elegans Grandiflora. (a) London Market Improved. An improved annual strain with single large pure white flowers. Sow at intervals for a supply of flowers throughout the summer. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Paniculata White. (p) Hardy perennial with sprays of tiny rose-shaped blooms. If cut before the flowers are fully opened, sprays can be used in winter bouquets. Height, 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Double White. (p) Each flower double, pure white. Excellent for dry bouquets if cut and treated like the single variety. Good cut flower. Pkt. 25c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CORNFLOWER Centaurea

Particularly well adapted for border plantings. The types cultivated for their flowers have a bulging calyx from which many finely cut petals expand. Easy culture from seed.

Cornflower, Jubilee Gem. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1937. A dwarf variety of Cornflower making a pompact plant literally covered with flowers. About 12 inches in height. Easy to grow. Admirable as a border plant. A fine cut flower. It may be sown outside in the autumn for spring flowering, or in the spring for summer flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Cyanus Double. (a) (Bachelor Button). This superb class of Cornflowers produces handsome, large double blooms, effective out-of-doors and in bouquets. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Blue Boy, Pkt. 10c.

Rose, Pkt. 10c

Mixed, Pkt. 10c.

Red, White, and Blue Mixture. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM, Lady Slipper (a)

An old and popular garden flower of easy culture. Gorgeous masses of brilliant colored double flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Height, 2 feet.

Camellia Flowered. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN, Thunbergia (ac)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climber, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively for hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes. Height, 4 feet.

Alata. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BEAN (a)

A rapid climber, flowering profusely; grows 10 to 15 feet high. Edible as well as ornamental.

Scarlet Runner. Pkt. 10c.

BLUE FERN FLOWER, Nierembergia

Purple Robe. Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1942. Very dwarf, cushion-like plant, surmounted with flowers of deep or violet-blue. It stays in bloom over a long period and with a colorful blanket of bloom. A grand border and edging subject; about six inches tall. Pkt. 25c.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER, Schizanthus (a)

One of our finest hardy annuals. Of easy culture in any good garden soil. Showy flowers of various colors, closely resembling some species of Orchids. Also useful as pot plants for late winter and spring; for this purpose sow in autumn.

Butterfly Mixture. Fine bright mixture, free flowering, compact pyramidal plants, 12 to 15 inches. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Poppy

CALENDULA, Pot Marigold

Blooms freely in early summer and continues into the fall. Even though this plant prefers a sunny location and rather dry soil, it does well under widely different conditions, requiring little care to grow to perfection, 18 to 24 inches in height.

Campfire Improved. A very deep strong orange with distinct scarlet sheen on upper side of each petal. Blooms flat across top and measure 4 inches in diameter. Plants are strong growing and even in habit. Exceptionally long heavy cutting stems in generous quantity on each plant. Pkt. 15c.

New Sunshine Calendula, Chrysantha. Gold Medal Winner, All-America Selections, 1934. A clear, buttercup yellow in color with loosely arranged petals, incurved at center and reflexed at edges. Flowers mounted on strong, wiry stems a foot in length; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Radio. Flowers hemispherical in shape with bristling quilled petals, rich glowing orange. Graceful and attractive. Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

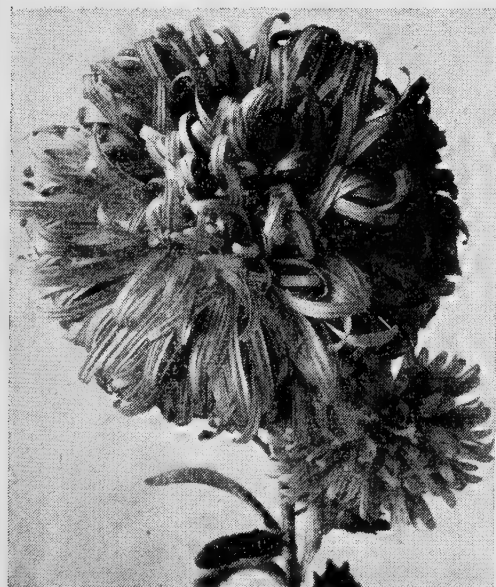
CALLIOPSIS, Tickseed (a)

Very showy and splendid subjects for garden decoration as well as for cutting. Sow seed where intended to bloom in early spring; thin out to 6 inches apart. Cut flowers as soon as they open, as this prolongs the blooming season until autumn. Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

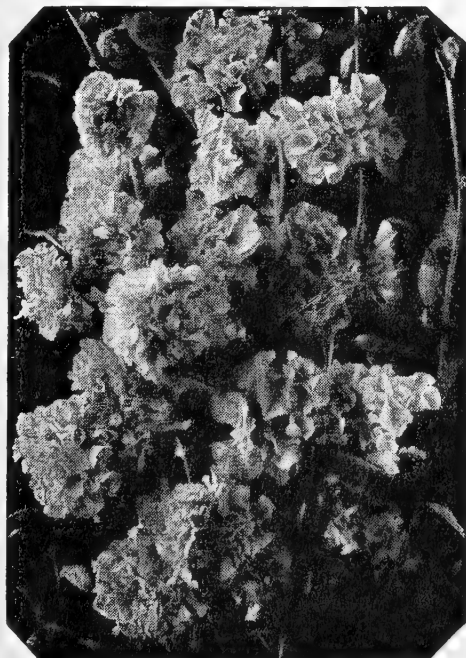
Golden Crown. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1938. An enlarged Drummondii. A rich orange-yellow or gold with maroon center. Of pleasing fragrance. Makes a good cut flower with 12-inch wiry stems. Pkt. 10c.

Tall Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

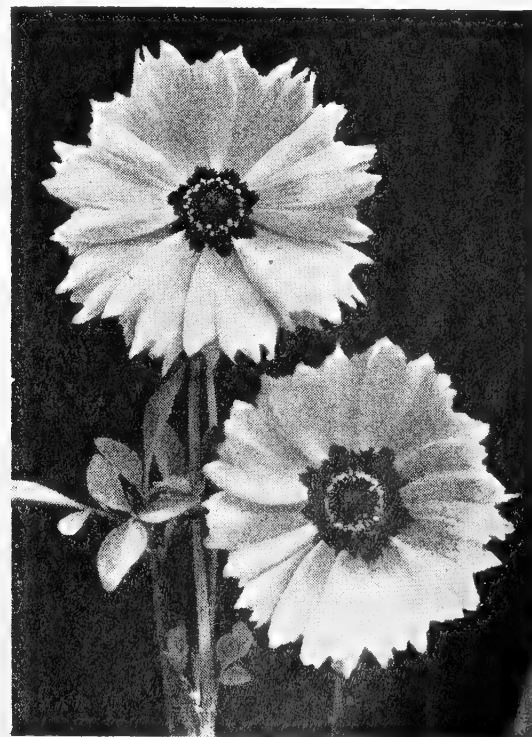
Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



ASTER, SUPER GIANT



CLARKIA



CALLIOPSIS, GOLDEN CROWN

CANDYTUFT (a)

Valuable for masses and edging, and considered indispensable for cutting. Seed sown in April flowers in June; successive sowing should be made at intervals. Hardy and easy to grow. blooming profusely. Height, 1 foot.

Giant White Hyacinth Flowered. Very fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Umbellata. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS, Campanula

Calycanthemum (b) (Cup and Saucer). Perhaps the most beautiful type; distinct in form, with large bell or cup-shaped flowers surrounded at the base by a large calyx of similar color, the whole resembling a cup and saucer. In separate colors—pink, blue, white and purple.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Annual Canterbury Bells. (a) When planted from seed, loads itself with flowers in less than five months, in colors the same as the biennial type, including the various shades of blue, pink, rose, and white.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (ac)

Graceful climber with cardinal-scarlet blooms 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Rich, glossy, dark green foliage. Grows 15 feet tall and is in bloom all summer.

Ipomoea Cardinalis. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION, Dianthus Caryophyllus (p)

Few flowers surpass in beauty of form or delicious fragrance, the richly hued Carnation. The plants are branching but compact, and the handsome blossoms are produced on blue-green stems that are stiff but slender. The double flowers with their thick waxy petals are spicily scented.

Chabaud Giant. 18 inches. This variety blooms six months after seeding and continues throughout the summer. The plants, robust and erect, supply handsome, double, clove-scented flowers of extra large size. Pink, White, Red and Yellow. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN, Ricinus (a)

Magnificent, tall, large-leaved plants of tropical appearance, succeeding in a warm, sunny location. Beautiful for large foliage groups and background. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10c.

CLARKIA (a)

An annual flowering in July, which should be far more widely grown. It is of easy cultivation, graceful in habit of growth, and lends itself as well to bedding as for cutting. Flowers in long racemes which open in water when cut.

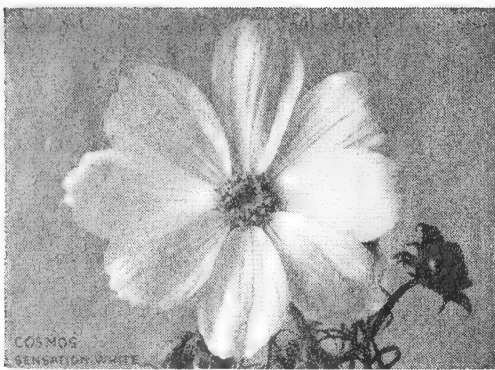
Elegans. Double. Choice mixed. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

COCKSCOMB, Celosia (a)

Very attractive and showy, somewhat tender annual, producing massive heads in rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers. Should be started in hotbeds and transplanted to rich soil after warm weather comes. Set plants a foot or more apart.

Cristata. Choice mixed; height, 9 to 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.

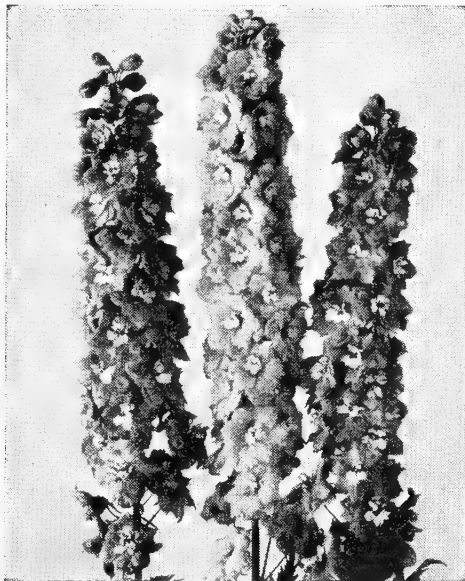
Plumosa (Improved Feather Type). Choice mixed; height, 8 feet. Pkt. 10c.



COSMOS, SENSATION WHITE



COREOPSIS, DOUBLE SUNBURST



PACIFIC GIANT DELPHINIUMS



DAHLIA, COLTNESS HYBRIDS

COLUMBINE, *Aquilegia* (p)

These are among the most beautiful of spring and early summer flowers; very effective when grown in the herbaceous border and groups among shrubbery. Graceful spurred flowers on stems 2 feet or more above the fern-like foliage.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. One of the finest tall strains ever developed, long-spurred, large flowers, in a splendid mixture of colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

COREOPSIS (p)

One of our most popular perennials; the attractive flowers are borne in great profusion and are excellent for cutting. Height, 3 feet.

Grandiflora Double Sunburst. Much of the beauty of early summer gardens is due to the brilliant golden yellow of Coreopsis plantings. The double flowers are large, 1½ to 2 inches across, deep golden yellow, and are excellent for cutting as well as for garden decoration. Fine keepers; plants are easy to grow. **Pkt. 10c.**

COSMOS (a)

No garden is complete without Cosmos. These old favorites supply a gorgeous, colorful effect during late summer and fall. Fine for cutting as the flowers last well in water.

SENSATION COSMOS

Pinkie. The finest new development in Cosmos. Flowers very large, as much as 5 inches in diameter, with broad, heavy fluted petals, slightly overlapped. Ideal for cut flowers. Sturdy plants 3 to 4 feet high, producing flowers 8 to 10 weeks from seed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Purity. Purity is the glistening white Cosmos in the Sensation type as Pinkie is the delightful rose pink shade. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Klondyke Orange Ruffles. A semi-double form of the very popular Cosmos Orange Flare. The extra two or three rows of petals add immensely to the butterfly-like beauty of the richly colored orange bloom. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Orange Flare and more dwarf in habit. Flowers continuously throughout the summer weeks. **Pkt. 15c.**

EARLY KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE. Grand Champion Gold Medal, All-America Selections, 1935. The long stemmed flowers of bright vivid orange are freely borne on 2 to 3 foot plants. Its most remarkable feature, however, is its early blooming habit. It blooms from mid-summer until frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED. Showy plants, 3 to 4 feet tall, covered with a mass of lovely, large flowers. Our strain produces a large percentage of double blooms. **Mixed. Pkt. 15c.**

DAHLIAS (From Seed) (rp)

Improved Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. These double and semi-double Dahlias are one of England's best contributions to the flower world. They grow from 18 inches to 2 feet tall and come in many delightful shades. Plants are compact and are as easy to grow as Zinnias. Bloom the whole summer. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25c.**

Coltness Hybrids. Dwarf Dahlias which grow but 12 to 18 inches tall. Masses of single flowers in many brilliant colors make beautiful borders; also very useful for cutting as the flowers are borne on stiff stems. Flowers from early July to frost and require little care. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.**

DAISIES

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY, *Dimorphotheca* (a)

The plants are of branching habit, growing about 15 inches high. An easily cultivated annual.

Aurantiaca Hybrids. The flowers are equally large, but vary in color from the purest white to yellow, orange and rich salmon shades, many being zoned with several of these colors around the black disk. **Pkt. 10c.**

PAINTED DAISY, *Pyrethrum* (p)

This plant is cousin to the Chrysanthemum and Matricaria and should play an important part in many a well planned garden. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

Single Mixed. Radiating petals in many tones of rose and red about a golden center. **Pkt. 10c.**

SHASTA DAISY, *Chrysanthemum maximum* (p)

It is a hardy plant bearing large white, single blooms with handsome yellow centers. They are valuable for border decoration and especially pleasing in bouquets.

Alaska. Pure white, extra large flowers. Excellent for cutting. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

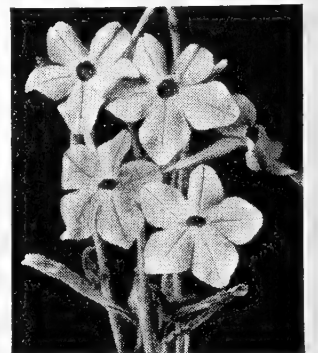
Double Shasta Daisy. Flowers large, very double. **Pkt. 25c.**



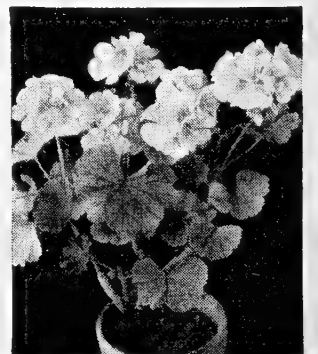
DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA



SHASTA DAISY, ALASKA



FLOWERING TOBACCO



GERANIUM



GEUM, LADY STRATHEDEN

SWAN RIVER DAISY, *Brachycome* (a)

Brilliant free-flowering annual blooming throughout the summer months and suitable for beds or borders. The dainty flowers resemble small Cinerarias. Height, 6 to 12 inches. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.**

DELPHINIUM (p)

One of the greatest charms of hardy Larkspurs is in their shades of blue which range from soft rosy lavender to violet and deepest indigo. The dwarfs are valuable in the border while the magnificent tall varieties are stately and beautiful in front of a shrubby background. Above the deeply cut dark green leaves rise long floral spikes. Height, 1 to 8 feet. **Pacific Hybrids.** A new strain of Delphiniums originated on the Pacific Coast to grow under Pacific Coast conditions. Huge flowers, 2½ to 3½ in. in diameter, beautifully spaced on well balanced tall spikes. Highly resistant to mildew. Color range excellent and comes practically 100% double florets. **Pkt. 25c and 50c.**

Belladonna. A delightful shade of silvery blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

Bellamosum. Rich, deep and intense blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

Wrexham Hybrids. Without question the finest strain of large flowered hybrid Delphiniums. Various shades and color combinations in the individual flowers. Will produce amazingly large flowers and spikes. **Pkt. 25c.**

EVENING PRIMROSE, *Oenothera* (b)

A twilight blooming plant. Flowers of brilliant yellow are often 3 inches across. Clusters of them decorate the tops of upright spikes which are arranged in the form of a candelabra. Height, 2 to 6 feet.

Lamarekiana. Pkt. 10c.

FLAX, *Linum*

Perennial Blue. (p) Perennial Flax is a reliable garden perennial. The foliage is very delicate, light blue green and is covered with light blue flowers for a long season. **Pkt. 10c.**

Yellow Flax. (p) Different. Forms a compact plant with broader dark green leaves and clusters of showy yellow flowers. Summer. **Pkt. 10c.**

FLOWERING TOBACCO, *Nicotiana* (a)

Stately plants producing large, trumpet shaped blooms until frost. Fine for beds and borders. Height, 3 feet.

Affinis Hybrids, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

Fragrant Red. Pkt. 10c.

Fragrant White. Pkt. 10c.

FOXGLOVE, *Digitalis* (b)

This ornamental hardy plant is used extensively for naturalizing in shrubby borders and along the edges of woods. It grows well under almost all conditions, giving a wealth of bloom during June and July. Height, 4 to 6 feet.

Gloxinioides. This is an improved strain of the ordinary Foxglove, with handsome spotted Gloxinia-like flowers on long spikes. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.**

GAILLARDIA, Blanket Flower (p)

Tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon, often beautifully combined in a single blossom, make these flowering plants gay ornaments of the garden all summer. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Grandiflora Portola Hybrids. (p) Semi-double blooms of magnificent size and broad overlapping petals, golden tipped around glowing centers of bronzy red. **Pkt. 15c.**

Dazzler. Large, well formed flowers, very vivid in the garden as the name implies. Golden yellow and maroon red. Striking perennial. **Pkt. 15c.**

Single Mixed. Daisy-like yellow and bronze, yellow center. **Pkt. 10c.**

GERANIUM SEED

A mixture of many lovely shades and types. Suitable for pot plants. Also excellent for the garden. **Pkt. 15c.**

GEUM, *Avens* (p)

Beautiful hardy perennials, bearing profusely large, showy, double, dark crimson flowers all through the summer. An elegant flower for bouquets. Height, 18 inches.

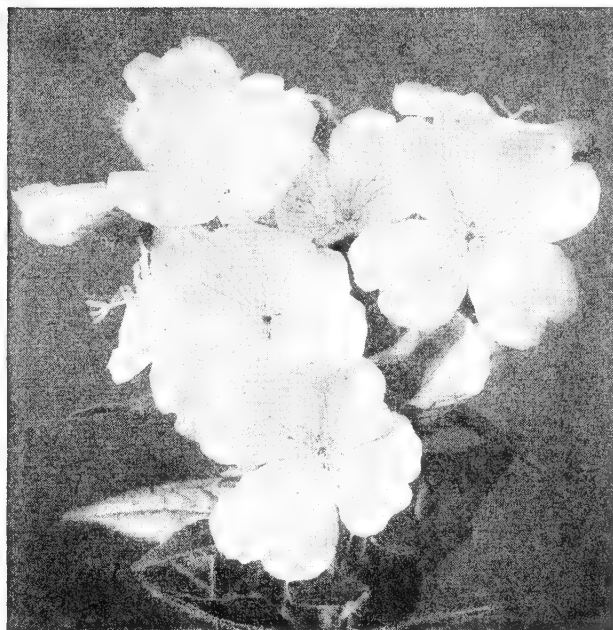
Lady Stratheden. A new golden yellow with large full flowers of great beauty. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mrs. Bradshaw. Large, double, brilliant orange-scarlet. In flower throughout the entire summer. **Pkt. 10c.**

GODETIA, Satinflower (a)

Very handsome annual plants, especially suited for semi-shady locations. Sow in spring in the open and thin to 8 or 10 inches apart. The flowers are bright and colorful and the single sorts are not unlike the Azalea in form.

Tall Double. Long graceful spikes are decorated with double blossoms resembling satin pompons one above another. Height, 2 feet. **Choice Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.**



OENOTHERA (EVENING PRIMROSE)



GAILLARDIA



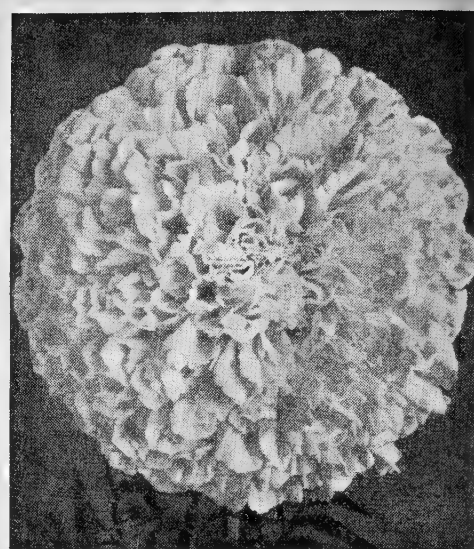
GODETIA



GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPUR



LOBELIA, CRYSTAL PALACE



MARIGOLD

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS (ac)

Ornamental Gourds are easily grown in rich soil, where they will produce plenty of fruits. They may be trained on trellises and the ripened fruits used for ornaments. Special mixture of large and small kinds. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK, *Althaea* (p)

The beautiful color effects produced by the planting of these flowers, render them indispensable for the old-fashioned garden or the herbaceous border. Height, 6 to 12 feet.

Indian Spring. (a) Semi-double flowers of bright rose and rosy carmine. Its many flowered branches produce a continuous show until frost. Sow fall or early spring. Flowers five months from seed. Pkt. 15c.

Triumph. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Chater's Double. (p) Deep rose, salmon rose, scarlet, sunflower yellow, and white. Separate colors. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR (a)

Annual Delphiniums are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage which set off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blossoms. The colors range from pure white through soft shades of lavender and pink to deep blue.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, the Giant Imperials have superseded all other types of Larkspurs for general garden use. Their Delphinium-like spikes of double florets are carried on stout stems 4 to 5 feet.

Blue Bell. Delightful clear light blue. Upright with long base branching spikes. Pkt. 10c.

Blue Spire. Very deep violet blue. Outstanding blue. Pkt. 10c.

Carmine King. Rich deep carmine and salmon flowers on long spikes; 3 to 4 ft. stems. Pkt. 10c.

Pink King. A lovely soft, yet vibrant shade of salmon rose. Fully double, two-inch florets of rounded broad petals which are evenly and closely spaced on stems. Basal branched character gives several fine spikes of bloom on each plant. One of the earliest flowering of all Larkspurs. Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection. Two-inch florets of rounded broad petals evenly and closely spaced on stem, giving a heavy Hollyhock-like cutting spike 24 in. long. Very free flowering. Color is luscious, lively light pink. Pkt. 10c.

White King. Flowers pure, glistening white, with extremely large double florets, evenly spaced on stem. Early, the finest Larkspur. Pkt. 10c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Red, White, and Blue Mixture. Pkt. 10c.

LINARIA, Miniature Snapdragon (a)

This interesting species bears flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons ending in single elongated spurs. It includes both trailing and erect growing varieties which are little known but worthy of greater attention. Height, 8 to 18 inches.

Maroccana Mixed. This is an erect sort with finely cut foliage and with blossoms clustered on upright spikes. The colors which are varied embrace many shades of crimson, orange, and blue. The plant is in flower within two months. Pkt. 10c.

Fairy Bouquet. Small spikes of dainty, pastel flowers. Fragrant. Free-flowering. Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA (a)

A dainty and continuous blooming annual of compact growth, remarkable for its profusion of beautiful blue flowers. Unexcelled for edging, ribbon beds, hanging baskets or window boxes. Height, about 6 inches.

Compacta, Cambridge Blue. A beautiful large flowered, light blue variety. Green foliage. Pkt. 10c.

Compacta, Crystal Palace. Erect and very free blooming. Best dark blue for edging. Fine for pots. Pkt. 10c.



**RICH
SAFE**

Grows Beautiful Flowers Big Vegetable Crops

Your potted plants, flower boxes and outdoor garden flowers can easily be made lovely, healthy, strong and covered with green foliage while the blooming type will reward you with quantities of sweet scented blossoms, by feeding them regularly with Fulton's Plantabbs.

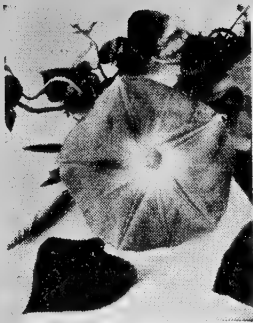
Vegetables amaze with earlier maturity and increased yields when fed this excellent plant food.

Fulton's Plantabbs are clean, easy to use TABLETS providing a full measure of rich foods PLUS all the Vitamin B-1 needed by deficient plants. Concentrated, yet so safe will not burn even tenderest foliage.

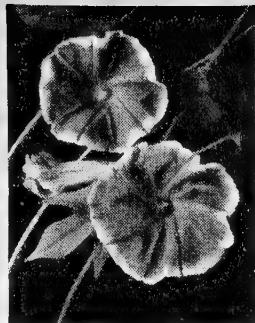
Plant like seed near stems or easily made into rich liquid fertilizer. We recommend them highly and suggest the larger sizes for economy.

Boxes at 10c - 25c - 50c - \$1.00 - \$2.75.

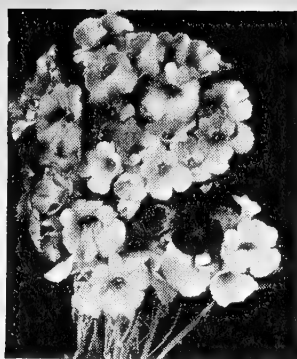
**FULTON'S
PLANTABBS**
Odorless Plant Food Tablets



MORNING GLORY
Heavenly Blue



MORNING GLORY
Cornell



NEMESIA
Compacta Triumph

LUPIN, Sun Dials

Thrive in almost any situation. Sow where they are to bloom in May, and as plants grow, thin out to 1 foot apart. The annual varieties bloom freely from June until September, and the perennials make a fine addition to the hardy border.

Russell Lupins. Long, closely furnished spikes flower in a great variety of rich colors—deep yellows, oranges, reds, and brilliant bi-colors never seen in Lupins before. The florets are large with flat fan-like back-standards, and unlike all other Lupins, most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. Awarded the Royal Horticultural Society's Gold Medal, June, 1937. **Pkt. 25c.**

MARIGOLD (a)

Late in the season when many other growing things are past their prime, these plants supply an abundance of decorative blossoms. Their tones of orange and yellow blend well when the flowers are arranged loosely in bowls and vases. The bright green foliage is finely cut, and the stems are stout. Tall Marigolds give charm to the border, while the dwarfs are valuable for bedding and edging plants.

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE (*Tagetes erecta*). Very large globular flowers composed of compact tubular or quilled petals. The stems should be cut carefully to avoid the somewhat disagreeable odor when bruised. Height, 2½ feet.

Lemon Queen. Clear lemon-yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**
Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

CARNATION FLOWERED, Guinea Gold (African). Carnation-like petals and unusually brilliant golden color makes this flower outstanding among Marigolds. It lacks much of the pungent odor of other Marigolds. The plant blooms very freely. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

GIGANTEA, Full Double Orange. A distinct new color; flowers average 5 inches and over in diameter. Loosely formed, very full centered, with broad, heavy wavy petals which gracefully overlap. Color is a deep, rich, lively orange, one of the most admired shades found in the Sunset Giants. An ideal cut flower. Height, 3 feet. **Pkt. 15c.**

Gigantea, Full Double Mixture. Flowers are largest ever known in Marigold. A mixture ranging from deep orange through golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, lemon yellow, and a delightful new shade of primrose. **Pkt. 10c.**

MISSION GIANT, Yellowstone. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1942. Large, two and a half inch flowers of bright, rich, clear yellow, on luxurious, large plants. Flowers are of double, incurved, Chrysanthemum-like form, and very attractive. Blooms late and lasts until frost. Uniformly three to five feet tall. **Pkt. 15c.**

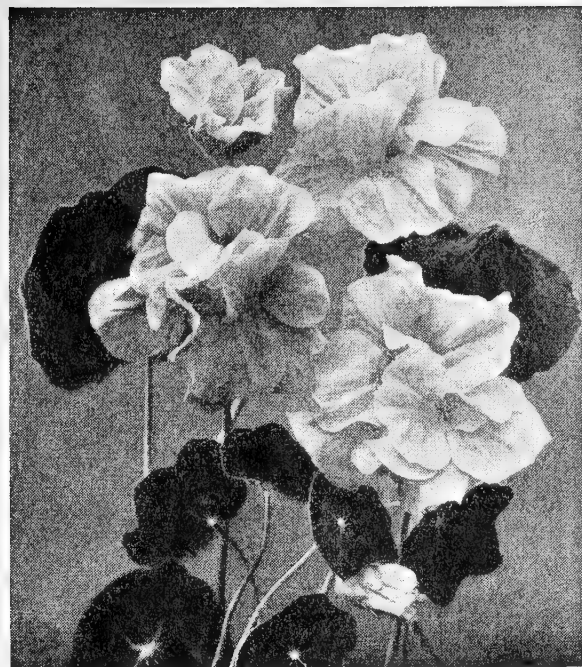
Golden Bedder. Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1942. Very early and extremely profuse blooming plants, 14 in. high, covered from top to bottom with large, Chrysanthemum-like flowers of a bright and glowing golden orange color. Very desirable. **Pkt. 15c.**

DWARF FRENCH Double Harmony Hybrid. Without question one of the very finest Marigolds introduced. Flowers charming and distinct. Scabiosa-like in formation with tubular deep orange center petals flanked by broad velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Plants are dwarf, about 1 ft. high, compact, free blooming. Early and attractive for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF FRENCH DOUBLE, Butterball. Bronze Medal All-America Selections, 1942. Most attractive, very compact, scabiosa-flowered Marigold of canary yellow. Rich, dense foliage, well covered with small blooms. Six to ten inches tall, uniform, very early and continuous flowering. **Pkt. 15c.**

MINIATURE, Yellow Pygmy. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1940. Light lemon yellow. Lilliput French double type, growing only 8 inches tall and compact. Small, 1¼ inches, blooms rather free. Excellent for edging and potting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Spry. Extra dwarf, double French type; compact and uniform, so may be used for edging. About 9 inches tall, early blooming, with very light orange crested center and maroon outer petals. Profuse flowering. **Pkt. 15c.**



NASTURTIUM, GLORIOUS GLEAM

MIGNONETTE, Reseda Odorata (a)

This old-fashioned flower still enjoys the greatest popularity. Grown for its sweet perfume, which is most pronounced when grown in a light sandy soil. Height, 6 to 10 inches. **Finest Mixed.** Includes only large flowering varieties of sweet scented Mignonette. **Pkt. 10c.**

MORNING GLORY, Ipomoea (ac)

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers. For covering walls, trellises, arbors, they are invaluable.

Cornell. New. A very free-flowering variety with extra large flowers of bright red. Each flower has a narrow outer border of glistening white. **Pkt. 15c.**

Heavenly Blue. A variety that is bringing new popularity to Morning Glories. It is an early blooming climber, literally covered with lovely flowers of sky-blue. Flowers 3½ inches across and blooms until frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scarlett O'Hara. Gold Medal, All-America Selections, 1939. An entirely new color in the popular Morning Glories—rich dark wine red or deep rosy crimson. Flowers 4 inches in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines. Very showy for covering a fence or trellis. The dark green foliage does not make a heavy growth, leaving plants graceful in appearance. **Pkt. 15c.**

Mixed Imperial. These are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The flowers are of gigantic size and their colorings beyond descriptions. **Pkt. 10c.**

Red, White, and Blue Mixture. **Pkt. 10c.**

NASTURTIUM (a)

Few garden annuals respond with as little care as the Nasturtium. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring, they are unexcelled. All they need is a moderately good soil, in a well drained, sunny position and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes, there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1935. Delightfully sweet scented; double. Color range includes brilliant blend of salmon, golden yellow, orange scarlet, cerise, cream, orange, maroon and crimson shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE. Novelty introduction, 1935. An evenly balanced range of colors on dwarf, compact gem-like plants. Ideal annual for border and edging use. Plants are dwarf and compact, totally without runners. **Pkt. 25c.**

DWARF OR BEDDING VARIETIES. Of dwarf, compact growth. Excellent for borders or for bedding, forming plants about 1 foot high by 1 foot across.

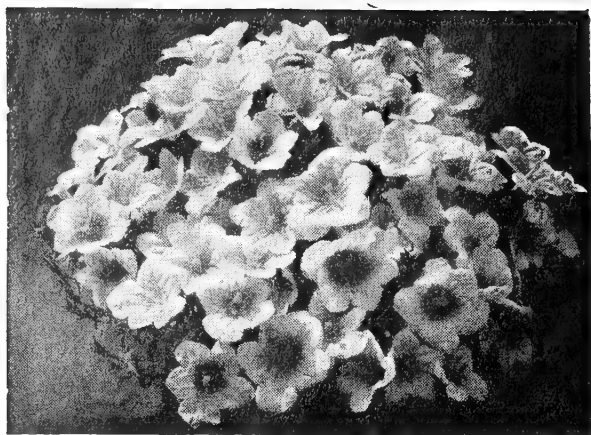
Finest Mixed. **Pkt. 15c.**

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, trailing from vases, over rock-work, etc., nothing can equal their great quantities of bloom from early summer until frost. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for picking. Height, 8 to 10 feet. **Finest Mixed.** **Pkt. 10c.**

NEMESIA (ra)

This plant is excellent for edging purposes. Plants send up many slender stalks crowned with fairy-like flowers, something like a Schizanthus. When the flowers fade they may be trimmed back and will bloom again. Their colors run from the brightest reds, yellows, oranges, to the brightest blues and purples. Height, 6 to 12 inches.

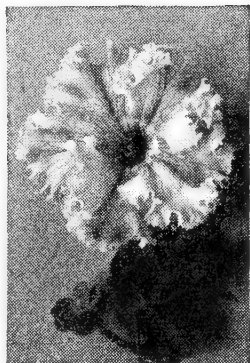
Compacta Triumph, Finest Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 15c.**



NIEREMBERGIA



PETUNIA
Elk's Pride



PETUNIA
Super Fluffy Ruffles



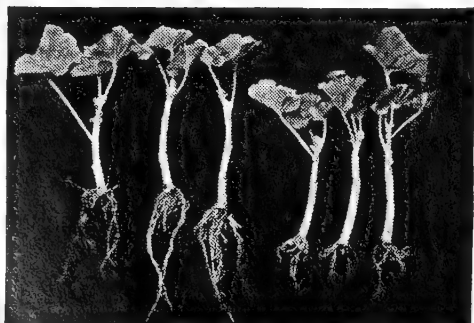
DWARF BEDDING, CREAM STAR

PETUNIA MINIATURE (Dwarf Compact Varieties)

Rose Gem. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1936. The flowers are a deep rich rose on neat compact plants, 6 inches high. Each flower is 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 15c.

Violet Gem. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1941. A true miniature in every respect. Plants are neat, dwarf and compact. Rich violet blue blooms; clean, dark green foliage. Very free flowering. Pkt. 15c.

ROOTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Geranium Cuttings. Treated and Untreated

ROOTONE, the plant hormone powder. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster, better, more successful rooting. Mix flower, vegetable or grass seed with Rootone before planting to give faster growth and stronger roots. Easy to use. 1/4 oz. packet 25c. 2 oz. jar \$1.00. 1 lb. can \$5.00.

NIEREMBERGIA (See Blue Fern Flower)

PANSY, Heart's Ease (b)

When the bright hues of the Tulips and Daffodils have faded, the rich, deep and varied shades of the Pansies provide a welcome change in the flower beds. The varieties listed produce large blooms of good substance, regular markings, and full rich coloring. Low growing.

Swiss Giant. Within the last few years the blossoms of this strain have been remarkably improved in every way. The plants are compact in habit and they produce immense circular flowers for a long blooming season. Attractive shades. Pkt. 35c.

Steele's Mastodon. A vigorous Oregon type, particularly desirable for cutting as the plants are taller and have longer stems. Esteemed for bedding. A fine blend for bright effects. Pkt. 35c.

Improved Sea Blue. Swiss. The most beautiful shade of blue we have ever seen. Large. Pkt. 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 35c.

Popular Bedding Mixture. These are the popular saucy-faced beauties that everybody loves, comprising the finest varieties in all colors. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA (a)

The seed may be started indoors early in the year in seed boxes and later transplanted or sown out of doors in the spring. Cover very lightly and apply water with a fine spray. Be careful not to discard the smaller and weaker seedlings. From these the finest flowers are often obtained, the coarse growing plants frequently reverting to the common types.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA (Single Bedding). 1½ feet. This is a spreading type of Petunia and is used extensively for mass planting and large beds. Very satisfactory for small gardens. **Elk's Pride.** Very large deep purple. Pkt. 25c.

Rose King Improved. Special Mention, All-America Selections, 1936. Its flowers are a clear rich rose with a delicate light golden throat. Plants grow 18 inches high, are uniform and bushy, literally covered with blooms. This is an excellent cut flower variety. Pkt. 15c.

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA. 1 ft. 1 fine type of Petunia for small beds and borders; often used for pot culture. This Petunia holds its habit very well throughout the blooming season.

Cream Star. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1940. Flowers shaped like a five-pointed star; soft creamy white, deepening toward the throat to a bright golden yellow. Plants bloom about 20 weeks after seed is sown. Pkt. 25c.

Heavenly Blue (Silver Blue). Enchanting shade of light silvery blue. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Snow Queen. Large flowers of pure white. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed. All colors. A very decorative show may be had by sowing these broadcast. Pkt. 15c.

SINGLE BALCONY PETUNIAS

A splendid large and free-flowering type for window boxes, vases, hanging baskets, etc. The flowers average 3 inches across.

Deep Blue. Certificate of Honor, Royal Horticultural Society, 1935. Pkt. 25c.

Rose. Rich fiery rose. Pkt. 25c.

Red. Crimson red. Pkt. 25c.

White. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society, 1935. Pkt. 25c.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25c.

GRANDIFLORA SINGLE FRINGED

Theodosia. Soft rosy pink with contrasting veined golden yellow throat. An outstanding variety in this class. Pkt. 25c. **Super Fluffy Ruffles.** A new ruffled and frilled type of Petunia that has the appearance of being almost double. Flowers are very large with a deep throat. The mixture is well balanced with shades of pink and white, salmon, salmon pink, deep rose, rose, crimson, and light blue. Pkt. 25c.

RUFFLED GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

Glamour. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1942. Large flowers of salmon-rose with brown veining on white in the throat. An excellent color under artificial light and outdoors. Most flowers have wavy, fringed petals although a few come plain edged. Pkt. 25c.

Supreme Strain. A new strain of rose and pink shades. Light, richly-veined throats surrounded by satiny petals which are heavily ruffled. Large blooms, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, produced on strong, richly-foliaged plants. Excellent bedding variety; fine window box type. Pkt. 25c.

DWARF GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

A dwarf sturdy growing type especially suited to pot culture. Flowers are beautifully ruffled and fringed with open well marked throats.

Choice Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25c.

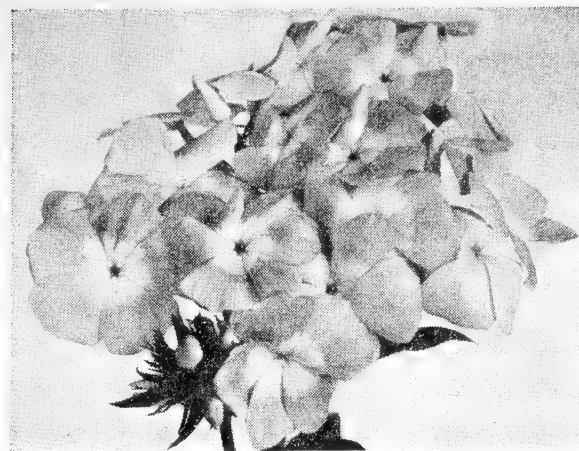
PHLOX DRUMMONDI (a)

A valuable and showy annual highly esteemed for bedding, for massing and for borders. The plants grow about 1 foot high, thrive in practically any soil if given a sunny location and bloom the entire season. Seed may be started in boxes and transplanted or sown in the open in spring.

Gigantea, Rosy Morn. Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1941. An extremely refreshing, gay and bright color combination of rose pink with a white eye. A color that will not fade in the strong sun. This new variety possesses the large sized blooms, the free flowering quality and the fine habit of both Gigantea Art Shades and Gigantea Salmon Glory. Pkt. 15c.

Gigantea, Salmon Glory. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1939. A good salmon in Phlox Drummondii Gigantea type. The individual florets are gigantic for Phlox, measuring from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter. Color a pure salmon pink with a distinct creamy-white eye. One of the most beautiful color combinations ever seen. Pkt. 15c.

Grandiflora. Comes in a grand mixture of fine colors. Pkt. 10c.



PHLOX, SALMON GLORY

PIN CUSHION FLOWER (See Scabiosa)

POPPIES, Papaver

Poppies have long been favorite garden flowers for their delicacy, as well as the simplicity of the buds and neatness of the foliage. The pure colors and fine texture of the petals make a good showing in the garden. All are easily raised from seed which should be sown where the plants are to remain, later thinning out the plants. In the North, sow in the open ground as early as possible in the spring; in California, sow from October to March.

SHIRLEY (a). The most charming Poppy for the garden. The plants, with their deeply cut foliage, slender, hairy stems and silky petalled blossoms, often fluted, present an airy picture as they nod in the breeze. Height, 18 inches.

Sweet Brier (Double Annual Shirley). Full, double begonia-like flowers of a beautiful deep rose pink. One of the finest strains of double Shirleys for the garden. Pkt. 15c.

Queen Mixed. Mixture of the best colors. Full double and semi-double flowers in a great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c.

Single American Legion. Dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. Best substitute for the wild Flanders Poppy. Pkt. 10c.

Single Wild Rose Pink. Single ghost-type Shirley in a delightful shade of pink. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed. A superb blend of this beautiful type of Poppy ranging in color from pure white through tones of salmon, pink, and rose to brightest carmine-red. Pkt. 10c.

ICELAND POPPY (p) (Nudicaule). A hardy Poppy slightly resembling the Shirley. Somewhat different in habit and contains many shades of yellow and orange. Height, 18 inches.

Gartford Giants. A superb mixture. All colors. Pkt. 15c.



POPPY
Gartford Giants



RED HOT POKER
Tritoma, Mixed

CALIFORNIA POPPY, Eschscholtzia (a)

The state flower of California and one of the most attractive low growing annuals. The foliage is finely cut, fern-like, and silvery green in color. They start to bloom a few weeks after the seed is sown. Height, 12 to 18 inches.

Grandiflora Hybrids. Large flowering varieties in the most exquisite shades of gold, copper, bronze, scarlet, purple and crimson. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

Ramona Hybrids. A new strain containing many lovely shades. The plants grow compact and upright, with flowers beautifully frilled. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

Double Eschscholtzia. The flowers are like little silken flags, beautifully fluted and crinkled, double and semi-double. The colors are yellow, orange, salmon. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

Aurantiaca, Orange. The ordinary California Poppy. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA, Moss Rose (ra)

Brilliant hardy annual of easy culture; excellent for massing in beds, edging or rock work, thriving best in a light, sandy soil and a sunny situation. Flowers of the brightest colors. Height, 6 to 10 inches.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

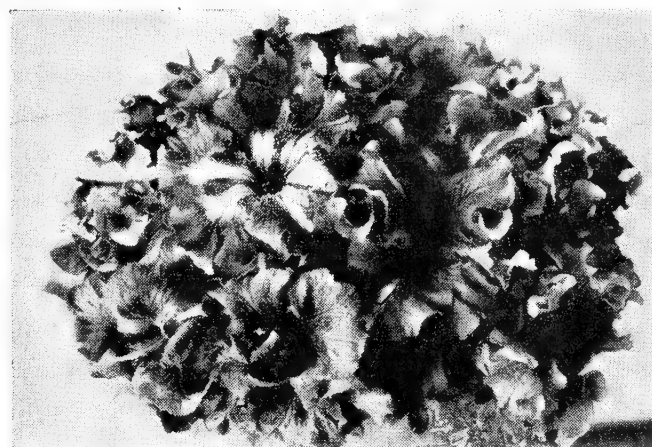
POT MARIGOLD (See Calendula)

RED HOT POKER, Tritoma (p)

A perennial, not strictly hardy, but will live through the winter with a protective covering of leaves or short manure; or the roots may be lifted and carried over winter in sand in a cellar. Height, 4 to 6 feet.

Mixed Hybrids. Pkt. 15c.

SATINFLOWER (See Godetia)



PETUNIA, CELESTIAL ROSE

SALPIGLOSSIS, Painted Tongue (a)

For delicate grace, richness of coloring, and velvety texture, the regal Salpiglossis has practically no equal. From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks which bear one or more large Lily-like flowers in a magnificent range of colors. Height, 1 to 2½ feet.

Superb Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

WHICH DO YOU WANT?



THIS

OR



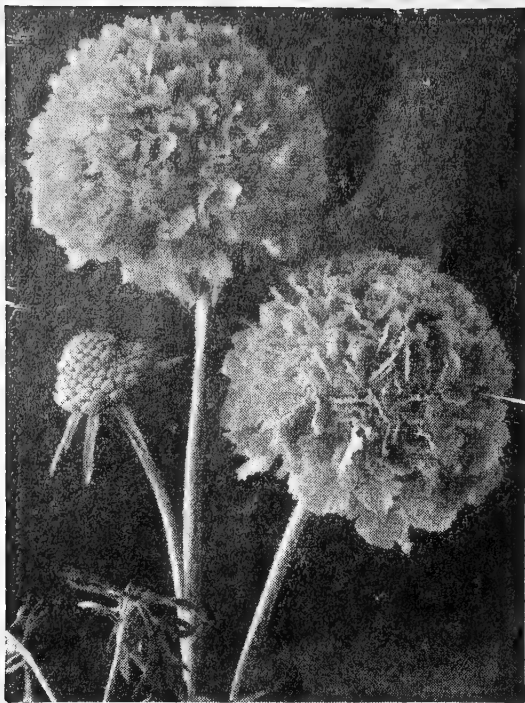
THIS

The hormones and vitamins (B, and others)
found together only in

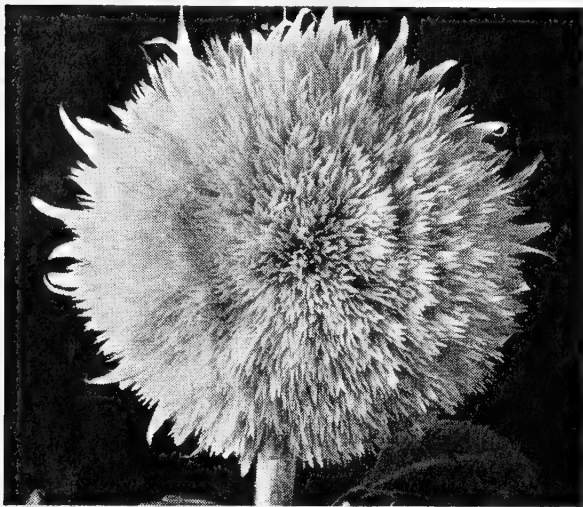


THE HORMONE-VITAMIN POWDER

Stop the shock and wilt usually inevitable after transplanting all kinds of plants. . . . Simple, Safe, Economical to use.
½ oz. packet 25c, 1 oz. can 50c, 3 oz. can \$1.00, 1 lb. can \$4.00.



SCABIOSA, IMPERIAL GIANTS
BLUE MOON



SUNFLOWER, HELIANTHUS

STOCKS, Gilliflower (a)

These popular flowers are easily grown, are so highly fragrant, and of such great beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. The Early Giant Imperial class are half-hardy annuals. Beauty Stocks are biennials, but if sown in early spring will bloom the same year. They are also valuable for winter forcing.

Double Large Flowering Dwarf Ten Weeks. A wonderful strain for bedding. Pkt. 10c.

Beauty of Nice. It follows the Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. The plants are pyramidal in shape, branching above the base. Excellent for bedding and cutting. Height, 16 inches. Finest Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

**YOU CAN INCREASE THE NUMBER AND
QUALITY OF BERRIES ON ORNAMENTAL
SHRUBS . . . by spraying with**

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

This plant hormone spray will help to develop big berries on holly, snow berry, euonymus, pyracantha and other berry bearing shrubs—even when they are bi-sexual and no male plants are near. Simple and easy to use. Stops drop of leaves and fruit.

2/5 oz. pkt. (5 gallons of spray) 25c.

2 ozs. (25 gallons of spray) \$1.00.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Long stems and imposing spikes of large flowers make this the outstanding variety. It is about as early as Beauty of Nice and resembles it in habit, except that the plant is less spreading and taller. Height, 2 feet.

Yellow (Buttercup). Pkt. 15c.

Blood Red. Pkt. 15c.

Rose. Pkt. 15c.

Lavender. Pkt. 15c.

White. Pkt. 15c.

Finest Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

EVENING STOCKS

The flowers are small, mauve colored, similar to the Virginia stocks but are delightfully fragrant toward evening. They are especially sweet after a rain.

Matthiola Bicornis. Pkt. 10c.

STRAWFLOWER and IMMORTELLE

HELICHRYSUM. (a) The finest of all Everlastings. They make unusually fine winter bouquets if cut when partially opened and dried slowly in a good place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. A wide range of brilliant and soft colors. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER, Helianthus (a)

Well known and popular plants, the small flowering sorts being useful for cutting. The tall varieties are valuable for backgrounds.

Sun Gold. New. Large double flowers of brilliant golden yellow. Free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Red Sunflower. Tall single flowered variety with bright red blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA, Pin Cushion Flower (a)

These beautiful hardy annuals are in great demand. They grow about 2½ feet high and bloom from early in July without interruption until cut down by the frost. As a flower for cutting they are very popular. Seeds should be sown anytime in the spring after danger of frost is past.

Rosette. A beautiful Scabiosa of deep rose suffused with salmon. A "must have". Pkt. 15c.

Salmon Beauty. Pure salmon with huge flowers. Vigorous. The stems are long and stiff, making it a most popular flower for the garden or for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1939. An entirely different and improved flower and plant from the existing Scabiosa varieties. Fully double, extremely large and deep. Petals broad, heavy, and wavy, entirely eliminating the pincushion center; rich deep lavender blue. Tall growing and very upright with long, wiry, heavy stems in which the weak neck of the older types is completely eliminated. Ideal for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Hybrids. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Caucasica. Giant Hybrids (Isaac House Strain). Fringed and ruffled, shades of blue from lavender to dark blue; very large flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SCHIZANTHUS (See Butterfly Flower)

SNAPDRAGON, Antirrhinum (a)

Snapdragons are fascinating flowers, with their interesting form and glowing colors. They are easy to grow and will bloom continuously until severe frost, making a wonderful display and supplying unlimited cut flowers. Ordinary good garden soil will produce fine Snapdragons either in full sun or semi-shaded spots. Sow outdoors when danger of frost has passed or indoors six weeks earlier.

SUPER GIANTS, RUST RESISTANT

Campfire. Luminous scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

Copper Queen. Bronzy copper. Pkt. 15c.

Crimson. Fiery crimson. Pkt. 15c.

Paradise Rose. Rose pink. Pkt. 15c.

Rosalie. Rich deep rose with underlying tone of topaz or amber. The plants are base branching and produce from 6 to 8 huge long flowering spikes on which the florets are decidedly well arranged. An all-purpose Snapdragon. Pkt. 15c.

Swing Time. The loveliest rose pink imaginable with a bright yellow touch and a white tube. Spikes are huge and evenly packed with immense blooms beautifully tapered. Pkt. 15c.

Yellow Giant. Deep yellow. Pkt. 15c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET PEAS

GIANT SUMMER FLOWERING SPENCERS

All Colors: Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

PINK AND ROSE SHADES

Rose Pink. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1940. Large, wavy, rose-pink flowers on white ground. New type, maturing between the early flowering and the Spencer classes. Is taller and has longer stems than either of the others.

Pinkie. Rose-pink with large and frilled flowers. This variety is seldom affected by weather conditions and first-class blooms can be cut all during its long blossoming period. Silver Medal.

Jack Hobbs. Cream-pink, flushed scarlet. One of the largest Sweet Peas ever introduced. Gold Medal.

Miss California. The color is a beautiful shade of rich pink, deeply flushed and shaded with salmon. Unsurpassed for either exhibition or general cutting purposes.

Youth. This Sweet Pea can be described as a white ground Picotee but with slightly deeper color on the edges than its predecessor in this group. Strongly perfumed.

LAVENDER AND BLUE SHADES

Ambition. Rich deep lavender, with a darker shade on the base of the standard and wings when young, lessening as the bloom ages. Gold Medal and Award of Merit.

Powerscourt. A clear pure lavender. Has been considered the best lavender for a number of years. It is still the most popular. The flowers are very pure in color.

The Admiral. Largest and best navy blue. The color is richer and deeper than Fortune. Award of Merit, Scottish National Sweet Pea Trials.

CHOICE MIXTURE SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This is our special mixture and is a blend of all the most beautiful colors in Spencer Sweet Peas.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

WHITE AND CREAM SHADES

Sextet Queen. Pure white flowers of perfect form and of great substance. Normally produces five-flowered stems when grown under ordinary conditions. Black seeded. Award of Merit.

What Joy. Primrose, shading to cream. A charming tone and so far the nearest approach to a true yellow.

ORANGE AND SALMON SHADES

George Shawyer. A giant orange pink, the standard showing more orange than the wings. The flowers are perfectly formed and nicely placed. Award of Merit.

Smiles. Clear glistening salmon, best describes this exquisite variety. The large flowers are beautifully waved and fluted.

CERISE SHADES

Mrs. A. Searles. Salmon-cerise, merging into a soft oriental red. A remarkable and distinct color. No collection is complete without this beautiful Sweet Pea.

Artiste. Clear geranium pink; a rare color. Flowers are large and quite frilled. An outstanding Sweet Pea.

RED SHADES

Red Supreme. Deep crimson; an abundance of flowers on long stems.

Welcome. By far the best and most brilliant, dazzling, scarlet Sweet Pea. For exhibition or gardens it is supreme. Absolutely sunproof. Silver Medal, Scottish National Sweet Pea Society.

MAROON AND PURPLE SHADES

Warrior. Rich chocolate maroon. A magnificent variety which has held its place and popularity for a number of years.

Olympia. Deep rich purple of graceful form and immense size. Gold Medal, Scottish National Sweet Pea Trials.

CULTURE OF SWEET PEAS

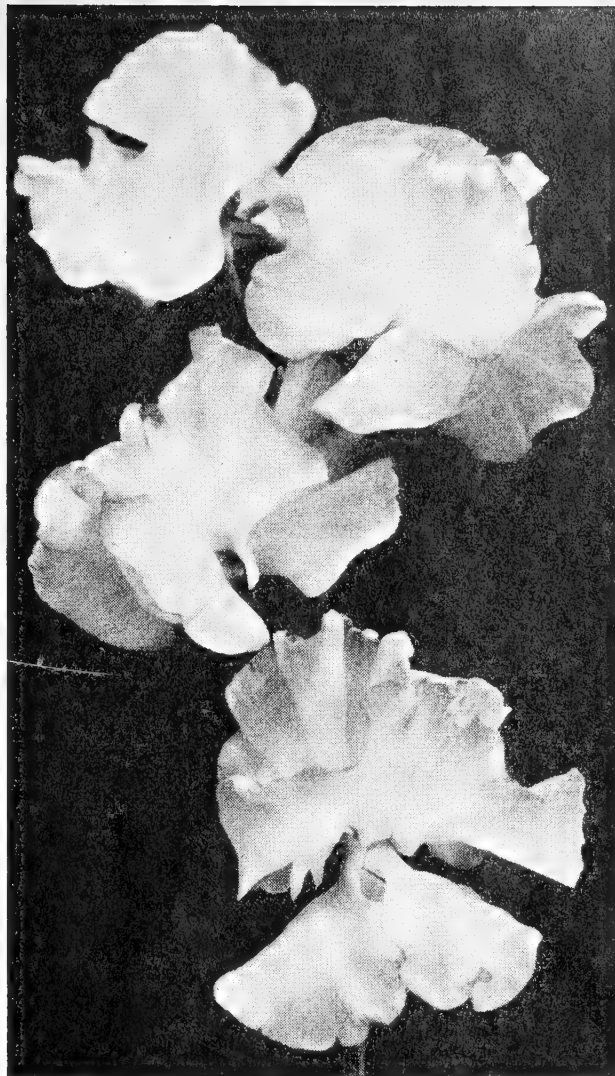
Sweet Peas are deep rooting and heavy feeding plants. We recommend a trench be dug about 18 in. deep and 18 in. wide. In the bottom fork in about 6 in. of well-rotted manure. Fill in with soil in which is mixed a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure.

The actual sowing is done in a shallow trench 6 to 8 inches deep. Cover the seeds with 2 inches of soil and press firmly. The balance is filled in as the plants grow, thus establishing deeper roots than would otherwise be possible. Use one ounce of seed to 20 feet of the row and later thin out so that the plants will be 4 to 5 inches apart.

If flowers are kept picked and seed prevented from forming more and better bloom will be produced. Avoid overhead watering as it causes the flower buds to drop.

Time of Sowing. Spencer varieties may be sown in early October and lightly mulched in winter. Fall sowing gives finer flowers and longer stems and a slightly longer period of bloom.

In California, Early Flowering varieties are sown about August 1 and throughout the winter months. If sown in August they will bloom by November. Keep the surface of the bed cool by using a light mulch.



SWEET PEAS, ROSE PINK



SWEET WILLIAM

SWEET SULTAN, Centaurea (a)

These beautiful long stemmed flowers with their soft velvety heads make very enchanting bouquets. They measure 2 to 2½ inches across while the entire plant stands about 2½ to 3 feet tall. You can grow them readily in any fair garden soil, and your friends are sure to admire them.

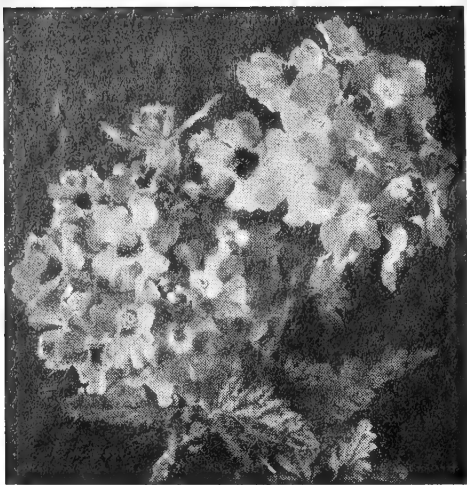
Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM, Dianthus Barbatous (b)

A well known, attractive, free-flowering hardy biennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. Height, 10 to 20 inches.

Single Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Double Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



VERBENA

VERBENA (a)

One of the most popular garden annuals for beds and massing and for a gorgeous display during the summer months. Cannot be excelled, commencing to flower in July and continuing until frost. Height, 6 to 8 inches.

Spectrum Red. The brightest Verbena in existence. The huge flowers are an intense bright red, and having no eye, the color is intensified and its brilliance is quite dazzling. Pkt. 15c.

Brilliant. The color of this beautiful Verbena is a rich deep, flame rose, with a medium sized white eye. This is one of the richest colors ever introduced. Pkt. 15c.

Floradale Beauty. Special Mention, All-America Selections, 1937. A giant hybrid, the flowers varying from bright rose-pink to deep rose-red of exceptional brightness. Individual florets of perfect form, fully rounded, and average 1¼ inches across; heads or trusses 4 to 5 inches across. Pkt. 15c.

Hybrida, Roseglow. Glowing deep rose shading to orange scarlet in the individual floret without an eye. Color is so luminous that each plant has the appearance of a small flat fountain of fire. Decidedly free flowering. Pkt. 15c.

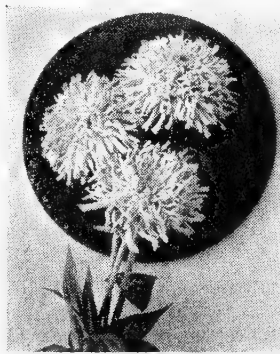
Hybrid Grandiflora Giant. Mixed Shades. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLA, Tufted Pansies (a)

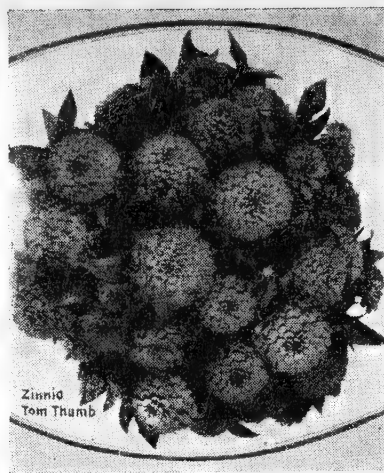
Waller Franklin Formula Mixture. This blend of bright gay colors far surpasses any mixture of Violas we have seen. Bright shades of self colors of red, yellow, blue, and apricot combined with many shades which are blotched, undoubtedly make these Violas a supreme mixture. Pkt. 25c.



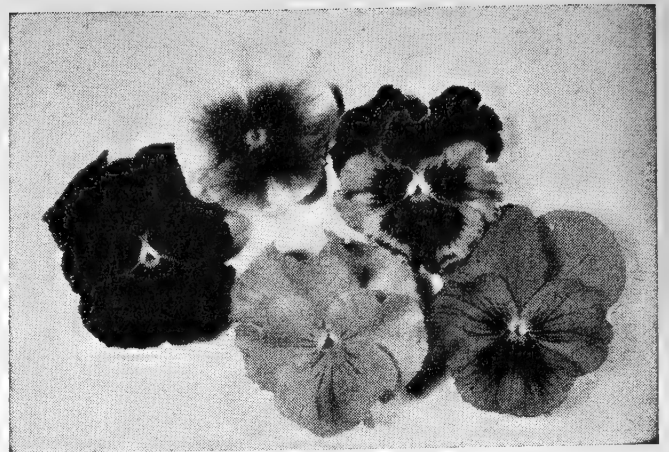
ZINNIA LINEARIS



ZINNIA FANTASY



ZINNIA, TOM THUMB



VIOLA FORMULA MIXTURE

WALLFLOWER, Cheiranthus

ENGLISH WALLFLOWER (Cheiri). (b) These half-hardy perennial and annual Wallflowers are grown for early spring bedding and for their delightful fragrance. Perennial sorts should be sown in autumn and carried over in coldframe. Annual sorts may be sown outdoors in March and will flower the first year. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Siberian Wallflower (Cheiranthus Allioni). (b) This unusual little plant deserves a place in your rock garden or low border. Upright spikes bear numerous four-petaled flowers of dazzling rich orange. Flowers the first season from seed and when established will bloom all summer. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA (a)

One of the most showy and satisfactory of our hardy annuals for beds, mixed borders and for cutting purposes. Easy to grow in any good garden soil. They commence flowering early in the summer and continue until frost.

DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWERED. 2½ feet. Enormous double flowers are produced by robust branching plants. The flowers usually have slightly hollowed center ringed with small tubular florets. The petals are quite loosely placed and tend to curl at the edges, giving the blossoms a crisp, fresh appearance.

Crimson Monarch. Deep crimson, large flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Dream. Deep rosy lavender. Pkt. 10c.

Exquisite. Light rose, deep rose centers. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Dawn. Golden yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Illumination. Deep self rose. Pkt. 10c.

Oriole. Orange and gold bicolor. Pkt. 10c.

Polar Bear. White. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Will Rogers. Brilliant scarlet red. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS. This variety is taller than the Dahlia flowered type. 3 to 4 feet high, with long stems which make the flowers fine for bouquets. The blooms are large and flat and very graceful for their size.

Finest Mixed Shades. Pkt. 10c.

SUPER CROWN OF GOLD, Pastel Tints. The finest large-flowered Zinnia, with large well formed flowers. Contains a wide range of pastel shades, including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, various shades of salmon, peach, and buff, cerise salmon, white, and cream, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Flowers are borne profusely throughout the season on strong, robust plants. Mixed shades. Pkt. 15c.

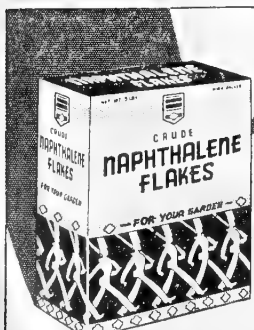
FANTASY. A new Zinnia type. Shaggy, medium sized flowers on plants 2½ to 3 feet high. Free blooming. Excellent for cut flowers.

Wildfire. A rich, dazzling scarlet. Wildfire adds a distinct note of color and cheerfulness to the garden and will enliven any home when used in flower arrangements. Plants neat in habit, strong growing, and very free blooming, 2½ to 3 feet in height; coming into flower 45 to 50 days after seed is sown. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE LILLIPUT. 12 inches. A charming dwarf which is excellent for low borders or edgings. The plants are of tidy habit and produce a bounteous supply of very double pompon flowers about 1½ inches across. The colors are bright. Pkt. 10c.

TOM THUMB. These tiny flowered Zinnias have a charm the larger ones can never attain, and make a brilliant display. They come in attractive color combinations, red tipped gold, salmon and gold, with a hundred intermediate shades 6 inches. All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

LINEARIS. This little dwarf variety of Zinnia is most unusual and interesting. The flowers are single and of a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown in the young flowers, turning golden orange as the flower develops. Blooms are produced in great profusion. Height, 8 to 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.



See the directions on the package for complete information.

1½ pound package 25c
5 pound package 50c

Now FIVE POUNDS FOR FIFTY CENTS!

Diamond Quality Naphthalene Flakes are now used extensively throughout the west for the control of many soil pest. This material is highly recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the control of Wireworms. One pound of material thoroughly worked into 50 square feet of ground will give from 97% to 100% kill.

While other prices are going up Naphthalene Flakes have been reduced. The new 5-pound package now sells for 50c at dealers everywhere. Get your supply early and work it into the ground before planting your Victory Garden.

Diamond Quality Naphthalene Flakes is also recommended for the control of Gladiolus Thrip. One ounce of flakes to every 100 bulbs, placed in a paper sack right after digging

IT'S IMPORTANT TO FEED ALL VICTORY GARDENS

That Victory Garden of yours is an important cog in the home front picture that is playing an important part in winning the war. Don't fail to feed it properly! A square meal has tremendous importance in assuring gardening success.

We recommend that you feed your Victory Garden with Vigoro Victory Garden Fertilizer. It is a complete plant food . . . the kind of square meal that assures vegetables richer in flavor, tenderness and nutritional value. It helps you get the **BIG YIELDS** and to get them *e-a-r-l-i-e-r*.

Prices:

| | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|
| 100 lb. bag | ..... | \$3.70 |
| 50 lb. bag | ..... | 2.35 |
| 25 lb. bag | ..... | 1.45 |
| 10 lb. car. | ..... | .80 |
| 5 lb. car. | ..... | .50 |

A Product of Swift & Company



FOR LAWNS AND FLOWERS

Uncle Sam has released Vigoro for use by gardeners in feeding lawns, flowers, shrubs and trees. Beautiful gardens have been found essential to a strong civilian morale. Use Vigoro for top beauty and enjoyment from your outdoor living room.

Prices:

| | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|
| 100 lb. bag | ..... | \$3.50 |
| 50 lb. bag | ..... | 2.30 |
| 25 lb. bag | ..... | 1.40 |
| 10 lb. bag | ..... | .70 |
| 5 lb. bag | ..... | .45 |
| 1 lb. car. | ..... | .10 |

FERTILIZERS

All sold at current market prices. Ask for quotations.

As we go to press it appears the government intends regulating the use of nitrogen and some other types of fertilizers to use only in growing vegetables. Many small home owners and gardeners growing only flowers, we are sure, will bear with these regulations for the duration. They may use substitutes with equally good results, such as digging in quantities of peat or leaves in the fall, and making use of bone meal, chicken manure and fish scraps and similar waste. When the war is over we will again offer a complete line of commercial fertilizers.

Bone Meal. Extra fine; is a fertilizer recommended for lawns, rose bushes, grape vines, especially where a moderately slow fertilizer is needed for the deep-rooted shrubbery and where a perfectly safe fertilizer is required. It contains phosphoric acid and some nitrogen.

Granulated Peat Moss. For greenhouse, garden and home. Our peat moss is of the finest quality you can buy anywhere at any price. Its use contributes to the humus content of the soil, lightening heavy clay and binding sandy soils. It insulates soil against freezing and thawing in winter and conserves moisture in summer. Clean, odorless and economical to use.

Sheep Guano. An efficient fertilizer to use on lawns, in the garden, the perennial border, shrubbery beds, small fruit garden, flower beds, etc. It is safe and dependable. A natural plant food and not a chemical stimulant.

Nitrate of Soda. A fertilizer for all crops; quick in action and hastens the maturity of crops fully two weeks. It should not be applied until the plants are above the ground. Do not allow solution to touch foliage. Dissolve 1 oz. to 2 gals, or 1 lb. to 50 gallons.

Superphosphate (Acid or Rock Phosphate) is a water soluble combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on raw phosphate rock. It aids in plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. Superphosphate is an efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

Hydrated Lime. The constant watering of lawns tends to sour the soil and eventually the lawn becomes foul with sorrel, Creeping Charlie, and other weeds which thrive in an acid soil. This condition may be improved by applying hydrated lime.

Muriate of Potash. This fertilizer is especially valuable for fruit trees and berries.



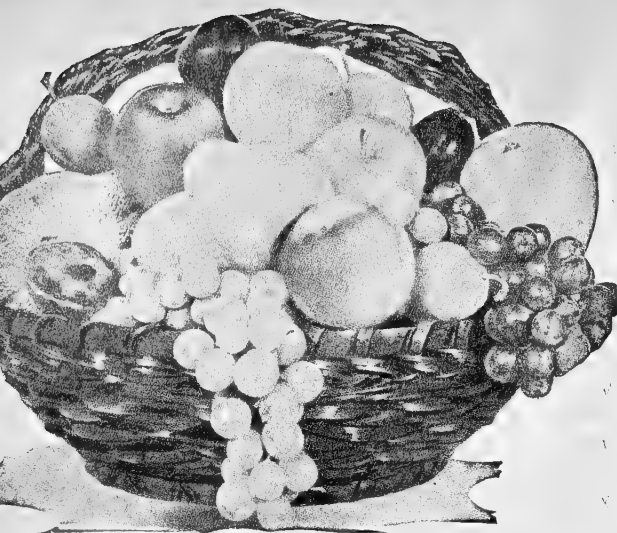
THE SOIL INSULATOR THAT

- Cuts Down Watering
- Saves Cultivation
- Reduces Weeding
- Promotes Growth

Economical in 25-lb. Bags

For Flowers and Shrubs, Too!

ASK FOR FREE FOLDER



FRUITS, NUTS AND BERRIES

QUINCE

2 to 3 ft.

Champion. Very large, bright yellow.

Pineapple. Pineapple flavor, may be eaten raw. Excellent for jelly.

Seckle. Small, brownish green, rich flavor.

Beurre Bosc. Large, very productive, russet, juicy.

Winter Nellis. Yellow covered with russet, medium size.

PRUNES

4 to 6 ft.

Hungarian. Large bright red, one of the best for marketing.

Italian. Dark purple, standard drying variety.

French or Petite. Excellent drying, firm and sweet.

Sugar. Early, drying and fresh shipping. Medium to large fruit.

PLUMS

Prices same as for Prunes.

Bradshaw. Large early, dark violet, red; productive; mid-August.

Peach Plum. Large early variety, skin red dotted; mid-July.

Giant Satsuma. Large freestone shipping plum. Blood red flesh.

PEACHES

4 to 6 ft.

Hales Early. One of the best white peaches, juicy and sweet; June.

J. H. Hale. Very large, golden yellow blushed red with fuzzless skin; freestone.

Rochester. Similar to Crawford but two weeks earlier; yellow freestone.

Improved Early Elberta. Excellent canning; two weeks earlier than Elberta.

The Pacific Gold peach was first originated ten years ago. It was originated especially to meet the climatic conditions of Western Washington. The original orchard of 214 bearing trees, first bore a quantity of fruit when the trees were three years old, producing enough for family needs, with a few for market. On the next year and each succeeding year, the trees continued bearing heavier, until this year, as six year old trees, they produced 20 tons of first class fruit.

The Pacific Gold is a large, golden, practically fuzzless peach, with dark red cheeks. It is a much sweeter peach than any other, having none of that bitter taste that is common to the majority of peaches, around the seed, and next to the skin. The peach is a semi-cling, being entirely free from the stone when ripe, though the flesh adheres to the stone when a trifle green.

Golden Jubilee. An excellent, early canning peach; a good firm shipper. Rich yellow meat and yellow skin with bright red cheek. Becoming very popular.

NECTARINES

Boston. Deep yellow with bright blush, pleasing peculiar odor; freestone. Same prices as for peaches.

PEARS

4 to 6 ft.

Bartlett. Large golden yellow summer variety.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large yellow with blush, good keeper.

NUT TREES

WALNUTS — Vrooman Franquette. Grafted. 2 yr. 6-8 ft.

ALMONDS—Soft-shelled varieties. Non-pariel, I. X. L., 4 to 6 ft.

FILBERTS—Nursery grown transplants and tip layers. 3 to 4 ft.

Barcelonà. Large round nut, very prolific. Uniform size. The principal commercial variety.

Duchilly. Large long nut, excellent quality. Not as productive as Barcelona but usually bringing a higher price.

Daviana. Long striped nut of the Duchilly type; used as a pollinizer for the Duchilly and Barcelona.

CHESTNUTS — American Sweet. Branched.

FIGS—Brown Turkey, Latturula Honey Fig, Black Persian. Strong plants.

ASPARAGUS

Martha Washington. 2 yr.

SMALL FRUITS

GRAPES

2 year old.

Agawam. Deep red, large, meaty.

Concord. The popular variety. Hardy.

Delaware. Red, sweet, small compact bunches.

Island Belle. Best for Puget Sound. Large, glossy, black, sweet and juicy. Bunches large, very productive.

Niagara. The white Concord.

RASPBERRIES

Cumberland (Blackcap) Large, firm, excellent flavor.

Cuthbert. Excellent flavor, good shipper.

New Washington.

BLUEBERRY

2 year stock.

YOUNGBERRIES

This new berry has proven itself to be a real money-maker. Transplants.

BOYSEN BERRY

A new and improved form of the Youngberry. Less seeds and richer flavor.

GOOSEBERRIES

Oregon Champion. 1 yr.

CURRANTS

1 yr.

Perfection. Large bright crimson berry.

Fays Prolific. Large bunches of red fruits.

Cherry. Fine for jelly making.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb Strawberry.

STRAWBERRIES

Rockhill Strawberries.

Marshall Everbearing.

Oregon Giant Everbearing.

Plan your fruit requirements this fall while stocks are complete.

Strong healthy plants in all sizes may be had now and shipped in prime condition about November 1.

Shipment will be made by freight, express or parcel post. Following prices are not prepaid, therefore plants will be shipped to you transportation charges collect.

APPLES

4 to 6 ft.

Gravenstein. Summer, large red striped. Fine flavor; good cooking.

Red Gravenstein. Bright red, juicy; good shipper.

Yellow Transparent. Early, clear yellow.

Jonathan. Brilliant red; strong bearer, excellent flavor. Fall.

King. Large striped red, productive, good cooker. Fall.

Red Delicious. Large bright red, fine grained, fine eating.

Rome Beauty. Large yellow with red cheek. Good shipper. Winter.

Spitzenburg. Large bright red, rich and juicy. Winter.

Staymen Winesap. Yellow striped red; good commercial. Winter.

Winter Banana. Large pale yellow; fine flavor. Winter.

Yellow Delicious. Early winter. Good shipper, fine flavor.

CRABS

Hyslop. Yellow with crimson, maroon shadings.

Red Siberian. Heavy producer, bearing in clusters. Aug. to Sept.

Transcendent. Sept. fruit; medium to large; brownish yellow. Acid.

Prices same as for large apples.

CHERRIES

4 to 6 ft.

Sweet Varieties

Bing. Large black red, excellent flavor, July 1.

Black Republican. Dark red, good keeper, pollinizer.

Black Tartarian. Large black, mild flavor, heavy bearer, pollinizer.

Lambert. Large heart shape. Purplish red, rich flavor, good shipper.

Royal Ann. Large, yellow with red cheek, good keeper and canner.

Sour Varieties

Early Richmond (Kentish). Medium size, bright red. Last of June.

Late Duke. Large rich red, sub-acid. Last of July.

May Duke. Medium size, dark red, juicy. First of June.

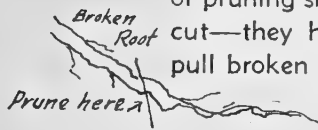
Montmorency. Strong bearer, fruiting young. Fruit large. Late June.

HOW TO PLANT FRUITS . BERRIES . ASPARAGUS

TREES should be planted as soon as possible after they arrive. Keep moist until planted. Do not expose roots unnecessarily to sun or wind. If not planted immediately "heel-in" in moist soil.

① **COVER** with wet burlap or wet newspaper until planting holes are ready.

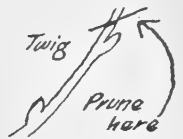
② **PRUNE** all broken roots with a sharp knife or pruning shears. Make a clean cut—they heal quickly. Never pull broken pieces off.



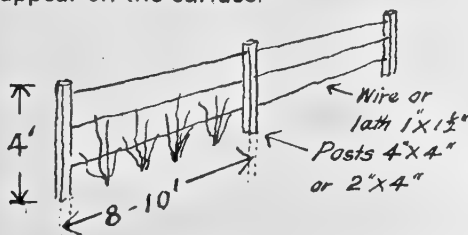
③ **SPREAD** roots out in a natural position and tamp soil firmly about roots. Water well.

④ **PRUNE THE TOP GROWTH.** Young trees may have from one to several small twigs when planted. These develop into the main branches later on.

It is important to carefully select the branches to leave so that the top of the tree will be well balanced, sturdy and strong. Heavy bearing trees should be disbudded for larger, finer flavored fruits.



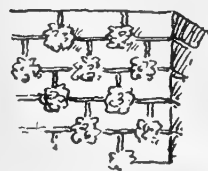
BERRIES may be planted as hedges, but sprawly kinds like blackberries (Boysen, Young, and Logan) are better trained on trellises. Their dense growth covers the trellis and fruits appear on the surface.



STRAWBERRIES.



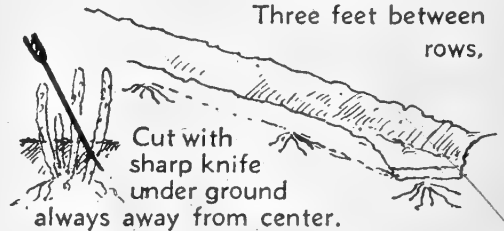
Space 1 ft. apart each way. For the home garden 3 feet is a good width of bed—any length—for wider beds allow walk at 3-foot intervals.



Strawberries used as cover on dry wall. Plant in intersections of blocks in good soil. Face sun.

ASPARAGUS. Plant in furrows or trenches. Roots should be 6 to 8 in. deep, but when planted cover only 2 to 3 in. and later in season fill in the remainder. Cut very lightly second season; full crop third year.

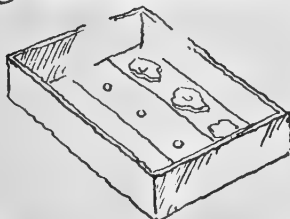
Three feet between rows,



HOW TO PLANT SEEDLINGS IN FLATS

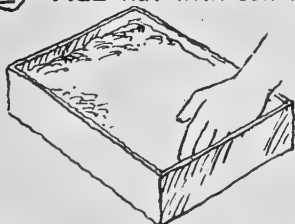
All delicate plants such as Petunias, Stocks, Snapdragons, many vegetables like Tomatoes, Peppers, Cabbage, Celery, etc., and all perennials are best grown this way from seed. It saves time, and the resulting seedlings are huskier, ready to plant out sooner and often flower earlier than those from seed sown outdoors.

① DRAINAGE HOLES

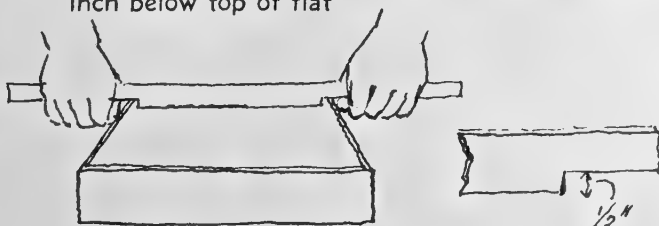


Place pieces of broken flower pots to keep drainage holes open.

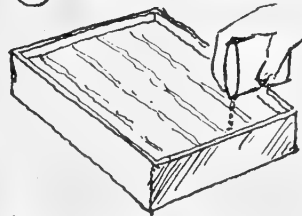
② **FILL** flat with soil made of equal parts of peat or leaf mold and garden loam and sand. With hand firm the soil around edges of flat



③ **LEVEL** soil by drawing notched lath back and forth across surface. Notches make soil level about 1/2 inch below top of flat



④ **SOW** seed evenly either over the surface (broadcast) or in rows which can be marked with labels. Soak flat by standing in water until surface is wet.



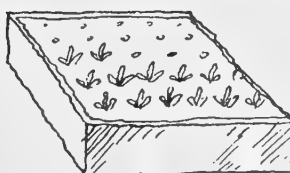
⑤ **LOOSEN** plants in flat with a putty knife or similar tool



⑥ **LIFT** little seedlings with a special tool made by notching the end of a garden label, as shown.



⑦ **TRANSPLANT** seedlings carefully in new flat of soil in hole made with a small dibble or pencil. Make holes 2 inches apart each way. Press soil firmly about the seedlings. Sprinkle with a fine spray of water



When seedlings are growing vigorously transplant to the open ground in beds previously prepared by spading, working in fertilizer and raking smooth.



ANTROL Kills Sweet and Grease Eating Ants

A SCIENTIFIC METHOD, SAFE, SURE, PERMANENT

Antrol is easy to use, economical, safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which worker ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The ant family is often killed at the source—the only way to get permanent relief. Controls both sweet and grease-eating ants. Guaranteed. Proved in over a million homes. Prices: Antrol Ready-filled set, contains 4 filled feeders, 50c; Antrol Regular Set, 4 containers and 4-oz. bottle syrup, enough for 2 fillings.....75c Antrol Syrup for refilling, 4-oz. bottle, 30c. Pint bottle, 60c. Prices postpaid.



SAFE TO USE AROUND CHILDREN AND PETS
Can be used inside or outside the house.



ANTROL ANT TRAPS

Kills both sweet and grease eating ants, contains two kinds of specially prepared material. Each 10c, postpaid. Can be used inside or outside the house.

SNAROL

Metaldehyde-Arsenical Bait

Attracts and kills snails and slugs. Snarol may also be used to control Sowbugs, Cutworms, Earwigs, etc. A ready-prepared bait meal that is non-injurious to vegetation when used as directed. Retains its effectiveness for from five to ten days after being put out. 1-lb. packages, 25c; 2½-lb. packages, 50c; 6-lb. packages, \$1.00; 10-lb. bags, \$1.50; 50-lb. bags, \$5.50. Postage extra.



ANTROL SOWBUG-CUTWORM CONTROL

An especially prepared bait made very attractive to these hard to control pests and used by commercial and home gardeners everywhere. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Packed in cans with convenient pouring spout.

8 oz. can, 35c. Prices postpaid.



PUT THE **V**
IN GARDENING
WITH

Thompson's

HORMONE-VITAMIN FORMULAS REE-ROOT

For rapid rooting of cuttings. Two proven formulas: No. 1 for sensitive plants, 2 oz. can, 75c; No. 2 for hardy, woody plants, 1½ oz. can, \$1.

TRANSPLANT TABLETS

For reducing root shock in all transplanting. Two tablets make 1 gal. solution. 40 tablets, 50c; 100 tablets, \$1.

PREE-PLANT

Dust on seeds and bulbs for quicker, better germination. 2 oz. can, \$1.

VITAMIN B₁ PELLETS

Now contain all the known factors of Vitamin B-Complex. Vital aid to all plant growth. 100 pellets, \$1.



THOMPSON'S B₁ VITAMIZER attaches to hose, automatically mixes and distributes solution, \$1. 100 Thompson's B₁ Pellets and Vitamizer, \$1.89.

Simple directions with all products

Try all 4 of these proven products of modern science.

APPROX. 70,000,000 LBS. OF AIR-NITROGEN
ABOVE EVERY ACRE. THIS IS AVAILABLE
FREE FOR SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT IF YOU
**CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS
INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS**

Inoculating with
NITRAGIN
SINCE 1898

ALFALFA
RED CLOVER
SWT. CLOVER
COWPEAS
PEAS
VETCH
A. W. PEAS
SOYBEANS
LESPEDeza
PEANUTS
BEANS
ALL LEGUMES

1944 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA
Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers
Size Retail
1 bu. ea.\$.50
2½ bu. ea. 1.00

CLOVERS
Medium & Mammoth
Red, Alsike, Crimson &
White Clovers
1 bu. ea.\$.50
2½ bu. ea. 1.00

PEAS (All Varieties)
VETCHES (All Varieties)
100 lb. size (Inoculates up
to 100 lbs.) ea.\$.50
1200 lb. size ea. 5.70
(12-100 lb. size cans)

**BEANS—Navy, Pinto,
String, Wax, Kidney**
1 bu. ea.\$.35

LESPEDeza Hulled or Unhulled
100 lb. size (Inoculates up
to 100 lbs. seed)\$.50

**PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS,
COW PEAS**
Size Retail
Small (Inoculates up to
120 lbs. seed)\$.30
5 bu. ea.55
25 bu. (one can) ea. 2.50
30 bu. (one ctn.) ea. 3.25
(Contains 6-5 bu. cans)

SOYBEANS (All Varieties)
Small (Inoculates up to
120 lbs. seed)\$.30
5 bu. ea.55
25 bu. (one can) ea. 2.50
30 bu. (one ctn.) ea. 3.25
(Contains 6-5 bu. cans)

LUPINES (All Varieties)
100 lb. size (Inoculates up
to 100 lbs. seed) ea. \$.50

GARDEN SIZE
Garden Peas and Beans
Sweet Peas and Lupines
Enough for 8 lbs. seed
Retail Price 10c each.

NITRAGIN—Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

Are YOU a CAVE MAN GARDENER?



You can still
use the old-
fashioned gar-
den tools — CAVE MAN
Style and get by, but why
cling to backbreaking,
chopping motions when
it's unnecessary.

**SAVE TIME —
LABOR — ENERGY**

GARDEX "Soil-Flow" Tools end the drudgery of chop-
ping, bending and stooping. They do better work—3 to 5
times faster than old-fashioned tools. You'll have a Vic-
tory Garden with GARDEX Tools even if you must do
your gardening after working hours.

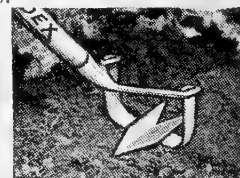
Modern Design Tools Preferred

GARDEX "Soil-Flow" Tools are
so efficient, so easy to use and so
reasonably priced, they are pre-
ferred by all—when once they are
tried.

Write for full Information and
CAVE MAN Circular.

GARDEX

"Soil-Flow" TOOLS for GARDEN AND FIELD



It weeds—as it cultivates
—as you walk erect and
pulls through the tough-
est soil. No chopping,
stooping or bending.

IMPORTANT ORDERING SUGGESTIONS

Free Transportation on All Flowers and Vegetable Seeds in Packets, Ounces or 1/4 Lbs.

All seeds quoted in this catalog are shipped by Parcel Post, all transportation and packing charges paid by us. C.O.D. and money order return fees are not considered as transportation charges and, therefore, must be paid for by the customer. Avoid them by sending remittance with order. Bulk seeds, such as Peas, Beans and Corn, in quantities, are shipped to your nearest express or freight office, transportation collection. If you wish them shipped by Parcel Post, please send necessary postage.

SHIPPING ORDERS. When goods are to be shipped by Freight or Express, give plain shipping directions; otherwise we use our best judgment in routing. Goods on which we pay transportation are shipped at our option.

SEND MONEY. Remittances should always accompany the order. Remittances may be made at our risk by any of the following methods (1st and best) Post Office Order; (2nd) Bank Draft; (3rd) Express Company Money Order; (4th) Cash by Express in amounts not less than \$50; (5th) Registered Letters.

WE GUARANTEE the safe arrival of your order.

NON-WARRANTY. Contingencies continually arising prevent the very best seeds always giving satisfaction. For these reasons it is impossible to guarantee seeds under all circumstances; therefore we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we sell, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Do as successful market growers do — Place patented Germaco HOTKAPS — strong little hothouses — over seeds (or over plants when transplanting). Completely protect from destructive frosts, storms, insects — maintain perfect mulch. Increase yield from 18% to 51%, ripen plants three weeks earlier.

Quick, easy to set, instructions on package. 25 Hotkaps, 50c. 250 for \$3.50. Setter free. Beat everyone with first vegetables, flowers. Buy Germaco HOTKAPS from us today. **MARKET GROWERS: GERMACO HOTKAPS** help you have sure crops, highest out-of-season prices, bigger profits. 1000 for \$11.00.

Send for **FREE FOLDER**



KILL WEEDS
the
Easy
Way

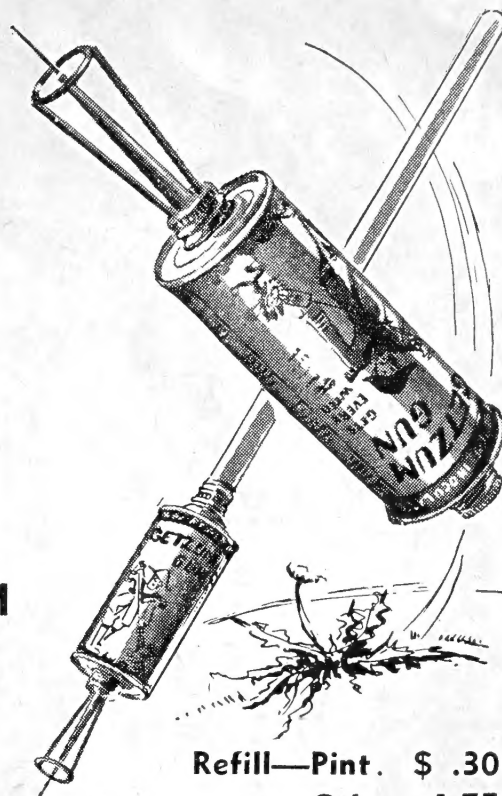
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New
Model

GETZUM GUN

Complete
Only \$1.75

Refill—Pint. \$.30
Gal. 1.75



Ask your dealer for pamphlet describing theory of weed killing.

TRADE MARK
CARCO
BRAND
ROOT MAGGOT CONTROL
VEGETABLE SPRAY

For 30 Years the Most Effective for the Protection of **CABBAGE, TURNIPS, CAULIFLOWER, BEETS, RADISHES, ONIONS, ETC.**

Begin using "CARCO" early in Spring and through Summer

HARCO
HAND SPRAYER

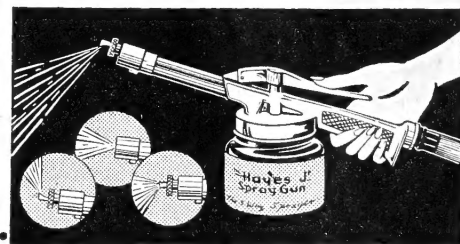
Prevent and kill destructive pests with HARCO Hand Sprayer. Only professional-type Sprayer priced so low. Long extension rod quickly sends insecticides onto tops of tall shrubs, reaches under-sides of small plants, penetrates hard-to-reach places. Durably made, trouble-free. Sprays up, down, sideways without adjustment.

A GERMACO product. Price only **\$2.35.**



HAYES JR.
SPRAY GUN

Makes 3 gallons of mixed spray material at a time. Sprays up, down, sideways. Just attach HAYES JR. to garden hose, turn on the hydrant, lightly press the conveniently long lever — and HAYES JR. sprays! Gives efficient performance of heavy, expensive equipment. Operates on water pressure from 30 to 175 pounds. No moving parts to wear out or break—insures long life and satisfactory service. Price only **\$5.95.**



HAYES-ETTE
Self Mixing
SPRAYER

Simply attach to garden hose, lightly press a button and HAYES-ETTE efficiently sprays up, down, sideways. Capacity 1 1/2 gallons. Operates on 20 to 150-pound water pressure. Weighs a little over a pound; but efficiently does work of many larger sprayers.

A GERMACO product. Price only **\$2.95.**



FIELD SEEDS WRITE FOR OUR COMPETITIVE PRICES

ALFALFA

Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

Grimm Alfalfa. State Sealed and Certified Seed. Grimm Alfalfa is a very hardy and consistent producer. It is recommended for all sections West of the Cascades.

Ladak Alfalfa. A variety ideally adapted to dry soil which cannot successfully grow the more common varieties. Strongly resistant to freezing. Also gives good results under irrigation in the Northwest.

Common Alfalfa. Universally grown popular long-rooted variety. Best adapted to deep soils.

BARLEY

Sow 120 to 150 pounds per acre.

Success Beardless Barley. Spring. Straw about height of common barley. Stands up better than other varieties.

White Hulless or Bald Barley (Beardless). An early spring variety. When threshed is hulless like wheat.

Hannchen Barley. Heavy yielding, spring variety, medium early, white, two row, bearded type.

Trebi Barley. Spring. This is a six-rowed, bearded, hulled barley adapted to irrigated conditions.

BUCKWHEAT

Sow 50 to 60 pounds per acre.

Japanese. This is the largest growing buckwheat. Makes a more vigorous and larger growth than the common kind.

Silver Hull. The kernels are gray and are much smaller than the Japanese variety. They are very plump and heavy.

CLOVER

Mammoth Red Clover. Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. This variety grows larger and coarser than the medium and is often used for plowing under to enrich the soil. Sow 6 to 10 pounds per acre.

Ladino Clover. Is a very large form of white clover, usually making a growth of 8 to 12 inches. A perennial. Can be grown on rather shallow land where well supplied with humus and moisture. Sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

White Dutch Clover. A very hardy creeping clover, which adapts itself to a great variety of soils and climates. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

Yellow Sweet Clover, Biennial. In great demand on account of its earliness, being about two weeks earlier than the white. Produces high quality hay. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

White Sweet or Bokhara Clover, Biennial. Excellent for pasture and hay. More drought-resistant than alfalfa. Thrives on light alkali soil. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

Red Clover. Is excellent for pasture and hay. Will thrive in slightly wetter and more acid land than alfalfa. Sow 6 to 10 pounds per acre.

Alsike. Very hardy, adapted for sowing on cold, wet land. Planted at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre, it yields a large amount of hay or pasture and is a good bee plant.

Strawberry Clover. Undoubtedly one of the most satisfactory of recently developed legumes. Resembles White Dutch Clover, but spreads faster and lives longer. Free from insect and disease attacks. Sow 6 pounds per acre.

FIELD CORN

8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Minnesota "13" Yellow Dent. An early maturing yellow dent corn that is a favorite in all corn-growing sections. The stalks are of medium size, the ears 9 to 11 inches long.

Pride of the North. An early maturing, long-kerneled yellow sort that we recommend for any corn district in the west.

FLAX

Flax may be grown with good success in the West. It matures quickly and may be planted as late as the middle of June. Yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Sow 42 pounds per acre.

GRASSES

Bromus inermis (Awnless Brome Grass). The best grass we have for the drier regions of the Northwest. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Spring or fall.

Meadow Fescue. This is a very valuable species for permanent grass lands and is relished by livestock both as hay and pasture. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre on well prepared soil.

Mesquite. Used on burned over, virgin soils. No cultivation is necessary. Sow seed at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.

Oat Grass. Tall Meadow. The earliest grass to start in the spring. For pasture sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Orchard Grass or Cocksfoot. Valuable if planted alone or mixed with other grasses. Seed should be broadcast at the rate of 20 to 28 pounds per acre on well prepared soil.

Perennial Rye Grass. A strong growing, hardy perennial grass, noted for its nutritive qualities. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

Italian Rye Grass. A quick growing grass, attaining a height of 2½ to 4 ft., desirable for temporary meadows or pastures. Sow 25 pounds per acre.

Common Rye Grass. Similar to Italian. The finest rye grass grown; superior to imported Pasture. 25 pounds per acre.

Timothy. This is a very valuable grass for hay. Thrives best on moist, loamy soil. Sow early in the spring or fall at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Irrigation Pasture Mixture. A blend of Number One grade of grasses and clovers especially adapted for growing on irrigated land for permanent pasture. Sow 20 pounds per acre.

Sudan Grass. An excellent annual drought resisting forage plant. All stock relish it. Sow in spring. 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

Red Top. A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent grass. It should be grazed close. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is an excellent grass for pasture for all kinds of stock. It is very hardy. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.

Crested Wheat Grass. This is the valuable plant for our Western country and thrives well in semi-arid sections. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

Superior Reed Canary Grass. A hardy perennial grass which succeeds in spite of long summer dry periods. Produces a large quantity of succulent, palatable forage. Sow 5 to 12 pounds per acre.

MILLETS

Japanese Barnyard Millet. This millet is exceedingly palatable and is the best of summer green feeds for the cool coast sections. Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

German or Golden. Will grow on any good land and yields heavily when irrigated. Yields from 30 to 40 bushels of seed.

Hog or Proso. The seed is large. Feeding value almost equal to corn. It is a valuable feed for hogs and cattle.

OATS

Sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre.

Victory. Grain of medium size, short, plump, white, thin hull, nearly beardless. A heavy yielder. The straw is stiff and firm.

Swedish Select. Kernel is white, large and plump, hull thin, and straw is stiff and strong. Does not lodge.

Gray Winter Oats. Usually hardy. Seeded in winter, fall or early winter. May be sown in the spring for hay along coast.

FIELD PEAS

Austrian Winter Peas. Here is the ideal forage legume for hay, ensilage or for pasture. Austrian Winter Peas under many conditions will outyield vetches. Sow 75 to 90 pounds per acre.

Canadian. This legume has the distinct advantage of being suited to late planting. Canadian Field Peas produce excellent forage. May be used for summer green manure crop. Requires considerable moisture. Sow 120 to 150 pounds per acre.

RYE

Sow 85 to 115 pounds per acre.

Spring Rye makes a successful growth in rather poor soils where other grains would fail. Makes early pasture and may be cut and cured for hay.

Winter or Fall Rye serves a very useful purpose for pasture and hay. May be sown in the spring and summer as well as in the fall.

Rosen or Petkuser Rye. A winter variety of recent introduction, it is becoming very popular among growers of winter rye.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex. This crop is very highly recommended for pasturing for sheep, cattle, and hogs. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. Plant 10 lbs. per acre, in early spring.

SOYBEANS

Soybeans are annual legumes widely adapted to various soils and not difficult to grow on the warmer more fertile soils. Are excellent as a summer catch crop and splendid soil builders.

VETCH

Sow 40 to 60 pounds per acre.

Common Vetch. Resembles peas and valuable for forage and green manure. As a hay crop it is generally sown with oats or wheat to afford support for the vines.

Hairy Vetch. Thrives on all soils. Makes a better growth during the cold season than the other varieties.

Hungarian. Finer stemmed and leafier than most forage vetches. Suitable to various types of soils. Resistant to aphids.

WHEAT

Sow 75 to 90 pounds per acre.

Marquis Spring Wheat is the standard, hard, red spring wheat for irrigated sections of the West. It is early maturing and high yielding. Is beardless, short, stiff-strawed.

Turkey Red Winter Wheat. A standard red bearded wheat with a strong straw. It is early ripening. Kernels are large, red and hard. It is in good demand by millers.

Thompson Club or White Russian Wheat. The most widely used spring wheat planted in the irrigated districts of Eastern Washington and Oregon. It is a beardless, soft white variety which outyields all other common varieties.

Use *Low-Growing Annuals* TO FRAME THE EDGES OF YOUR *Victory* VEGETABLE GARDEN

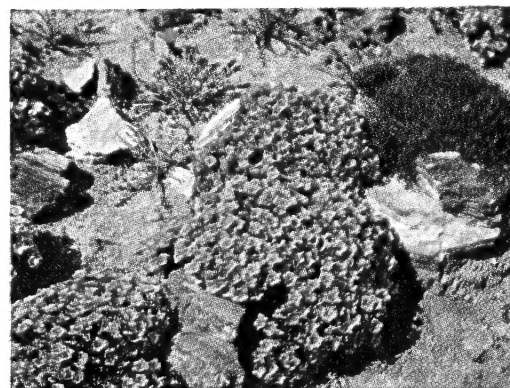


You can have flowers, too, in your Victory garden by planting low growing annuals on the edges of beds and along paths. This will add beauty to the garden without taking valuable space.

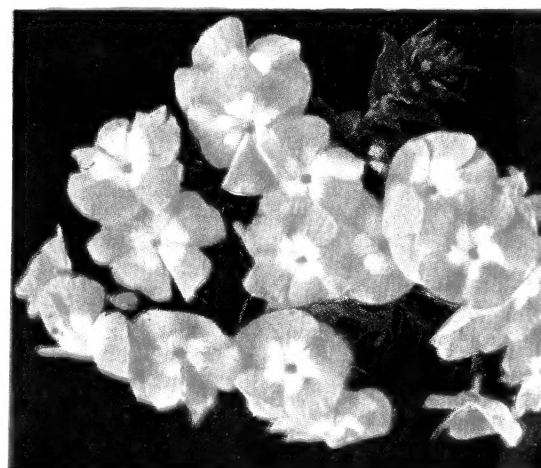
The selection of annuals on this page are all practical for this purpose. They are colorful and easy to grow. A little care and attention will pay handsome dividends.



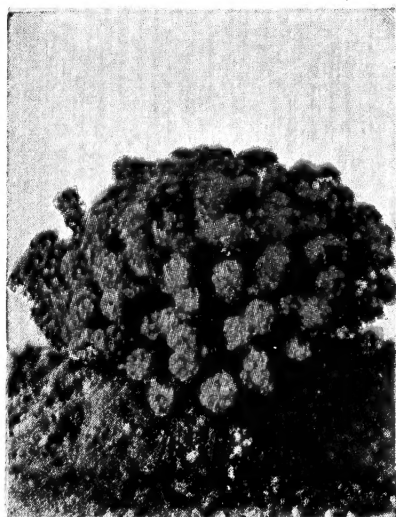
PETUNIA, RADIANCE



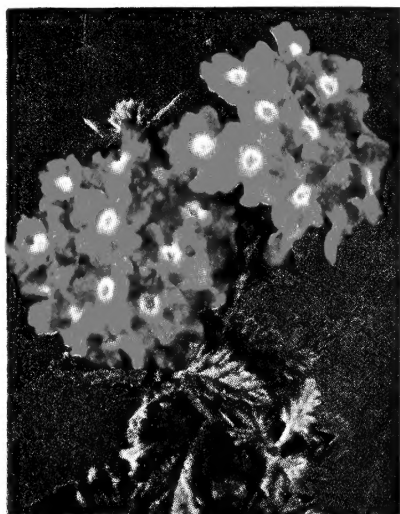
NIEREMBERGIA, PURPLE ROBE



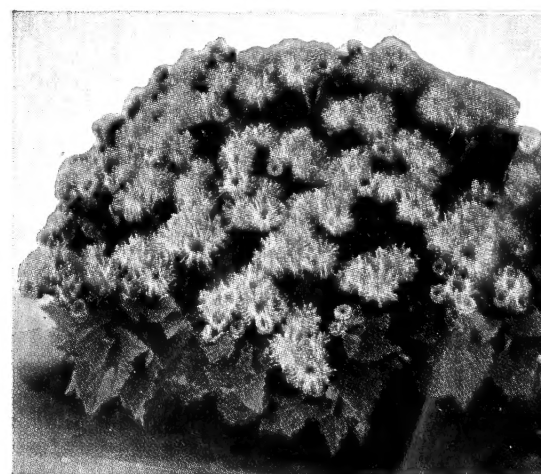
PHLOX, SALMON GLORY



ALYSSUM, VIOLET QUEEN



VERBENA



AGERATUM, MIDGET BLUE



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SWEET PEAS
on the
Victory Garden
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